

NEW SPECIES AND GENERA OF *GEOMETRIDAE*  
IN THE TRING MUSEUM.

By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

SUBFAMILY OENOCHROMINAE.

**Adelotypa** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, or even slightly concave, except before apex, where it is shortly convex; apex blunt; hindmargin curved, more strongly towards anal angle, which is well marked.

*Hindwings*: with rounded hindmargin, and anal angle slightly produced.

Palpi porrect; tongue? Antennae of ♀ filiform.

*Neuration*: cell about half as long as wing; discocellular indiscernible. Forewings, first median at three-fourths, second and third together from lower end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular space; upper from top end of cell; one subcostal absent; the last two on a joint stem from just before end of cell, the other two free. Hindwings with costa strongly shouldered at base; costal vein arched upwards from base away from subcostal, and terminating half-way along the costal margin; two subcostal nervules from top end of cell; radial from centre of discocellular space; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Adelotypa xanthobrunnea* Warr.

The position of this genus is uncertain and equivocal. The radial of the hindwings is distinct; the arching of the costal vein and the direction of its course are both peculiar; I can detect no bar between the costal and subcostal, as in the *Orthostirinae*, and am therefore obliged to refer it to the *Oenochrominae*, notwithstanding the almost entire difference in its superficial appearance.

**Adelotypa xanthobrunnea** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: rather deep yellow, with the base, the costa to near the middle, and the hindmargin broadly dull chestnut brown; this marginal region is bounded internally by a curved deeper brown shade, and a similar deeper shade is discernible immediately before the hindmargin, and reaches quite to the anal angle, whereas the marginal fascia itself is interrupted below the submedian fold by the yellow ground colour.

*Hindwings*: rather deeper yellow, with a chestnut brown apical patch, and a smaller one at the anal angle; fringes and basal line of fringes in both wings brown; base of fringes paler.

Head, thorax, and abdomen (mouldy) probably brown. Underside like upper, but the yellow much paler, with three irregular curved series of deep yellow oblong spots; the edges of the marginal brown band more distinct as a series of browner lunulate spots.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♀ from South America (? Chili.)

**Afrophyla** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: triangular; costa very slightly curved throughout; apex produced slightly; hindmargin oblique, faintly sinuous, incurved below apex, and convex above the anal angle, which is well marked.

*Hindwings*: broad, the hindmargin only curved, and with a slight elbow in the middle.

Forehead somewhat produced below; palpi porrect, not long, the third joint minute; tongue present; antennae (♀) filiform.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings with first subcostal at three-fourths, anastomosing with the stem of the other four, which rises at seven-eighths, and forming thus a rather long accessory cell; margins of the cell both bent inwards towards end; first median at about one-half; second at seven-eighths, third from lower angle of cell. Hindwings, subcostal upcurved near base, closely approximated to the costal for a short distance; two subcostals on a short stem; radial from centre of discocellular; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Afrophyla dichordata* Warr.

**Afrophyla dichordata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale whitish ochreous, slightly dusted with brownish, more thickly near base and along costa; lines brown, the first at one-third, parallel to hindmargin, not reaching the costa; second curved from costa close before apex to inner margin at two-thirds; a brown cell-spot; fringe brownish.

*Hindwings*: rather paler, not so much dusted with fuscous, with a single brown submarginal line, which is more distinct towards the inner margin; a brownish cell-dot, and the fringes brownish.

Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous much suffused with fuscous. Underside like upper, but the lines less marked on the forewings, and more distinct on the hindwings.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♀ from Tauta, E. Africa.

**Nearcha benecristata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale whitish grey, with a slight ochreous tinge; very sparsely dusted with fine blackish atoms; costa ochreous yellow to beyond the middle; first line indicated by three black spots, on the median and submedian veins and inner margin respectively; cell-spot ocelloid, black-edged; exterior line curved outwards in the middle of the wing, and inwards in its lower course, represented by black vein-dots edged posteriorly with pale from the costa to the first median, thence to the inner margin by a thick black streak; submarginal shade dark grey, not reaching anal angle, and darkening towards the costa, which it attains close to the apex; fringe concolorous, with a row of black dots at the end of the veins.

*Hindwings*: with a central dark grey thickish line or shade, and the marginal area dark grey, almost blackish at the inner angle.

Top of face, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings, or even paler. Face and palpi black. Underside more or less suffused with smoky grey, with a large blackish cell-spot on each wing. Abdomen with a black-edged tuft of hair on either side of the second segment above, and a second, more greyish tuft below on the

sides. Hindwings beneath with a lot of white hairs, and with a large black-tipped tuft below the costa, and a smaller one at end of the cell.

Several examples from Australia; a ♂ in the British Museum from Thursday Island.

### **Leptoctenopsis** nom. nov.

*Leptoctenista* Wart., NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE, I., p. 372 (1894) being preoccupied, I propose the above name for this genus.

### SUBFAMILY EUMELEINAE.

#### **Eumelea rosalia** Cram.

Cramer's type, from Amboina, represents a very distinct-looking insect, with pure yellow fringes, rosy wings, and a yellow basal streak on the forewings. To this no specimens hitherto seen, as far as I know, actually correspond. If then, as seems probable, Cramer's figure is to be considered as inexact, *ludovicata* Guen., which *does* occur in Amboina, would appear to be the most likely representative of it. And so, in the Zeller collection, there were two examples, from Amboina and Morty respectively—answering precisely to an example in the British Museum collection from Amboina—which were labelled, the one *rosalia* Cram., the other *rosaliata* Fab.; neither agreeing with Cramer's figure, and both referable to the redder forms of *ludovicata*. For the present, however, considering the great variety of local forms which exist in the insects of this genus, I prefer to leave Cramer's species as distinct.

#### **Eumelea sanguinata.**

*Eumelea rosalia* Westw., *Dunc. Nat. Libr.*, xxxvii., p. 215, Pl. lxxxix., fig. 4.

“ “ Wlk., xxii., p. 809 (part).

“ “ Meyr., *Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1890 (ii. 4), p. 1197. Australia.

? “ “ Meyr., *Tr. E. S.*, 1886, p. 196. Solomon Islands, New Britain.

This form appears to be confined to the easternmost portion of the Indo-Malayan region. There are six specimens in the British Museum collection which can be included under this head: four ♀♀ from Ceram, New Guinea, North Australia, and the Kei Islands respectively, and two ♂♂ from the Kei Islands and Celebes. Of these the ♀ from Ceram and the ♂ from Celebes represent a blurred and suffused variety, while the pair from the Kei Islands have the red varied by a sprinkling of yellow over the wings. The remaining two ♀♀ from New Guinea and North Australia are the reddest of all, and are most likely the form which Mr. Meyrick has identified as *rosalia* Cram.

### SUBFAMILY CYLLOPODINAE.

#### **Atyria** Hüb.

Differs from *Cylopora* Dalm. in the ♂ antennae, the shaft of which is thick, broad, and flattened, and armed with dense fascicles of cilia.

Type: *A. isis* Hüb.

#### **Atyriodes** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Atyria* Hüb. by having the ♂ antennae beset with pairs of curved cilia.

Type: *Atyriodes approximans* Wlk. (*Chrysauge*).

**Erilyces** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Lyces* Wlk., to which it is otherwise closely allied, by the ♂ antennae being pectinated.

Type : *Erilyces flavissima* Wlk. (*Lyces*).

**Paratyria** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Cylopora* Dalm., *Atyria* Hüb., and the other allied genera, by having simple antennae in both sexes.

Type : *Paratyria darna* Schaus (*Cylopora*).

**Sceptia** Wlk.

The single insect which stands as the type to this genus is distinguished from all the allied forms by having the ♀ antennae almost as strongly pectinated as in the ♂.

Type : *Sceptia intercepta* Wlk. (*Chrysaugæ*).

**Smicropus** nom. nov.

*Micropus* was already used in the Birds (1808).

**Smicropus angusta** sp. nov.

Like *S. longalis* (Hüb.) and *S. simplex* (Feld.), but with the black border, especially in the hindwings, very much restricted. The outline of the yellow surface resembles that of *longalis*, being gradually rounded near the costa, without the slight notch that is visible in *simplex* (Feld.).

Four ♂♂ from the Felder collection from South America, another from Colombia.

**Smicropus latifasciata** sp. nov.

♀. Like *longalis* (Hüb.), but with still broader black margins above, while the black border of the hindwings beneath reaches beyond the border above, and shows through the yellow ground colour, as a dark shade on the upperside.

One ♀ from Cayenne, from the Felder collection.

## SUBFAMILY DYSPHANIINAE.

## EUSCHEMIDAE AUCT.

**Dysphania auriplaga** sp. nov.

Wings rather deep purplish hyaline, with the usual deep purplish markings. As regards the forewings, very much like *aurilimbata* Moore: the hindwings differ in having, in the ♂, the anal angle only broadly yellow and the inner margin narrowly so; in the ♀ the yellow is much deeper in colour and much broader along the inner margin, and is continued in the form of spots to the inner angle of the wing along the hindmargin. Abdomen of ♂ pale bluish white with black segmental rings; anal segments, sides, and belly wholly yellow: of the ♀ wholly white without rings, with anal segment and underside yellow. The hindwings, when fresh, show a decided elbow in the middle of the hindmargin, as in *semiflava* Warr.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 81 mm.; ♀, 72 mm.

One ♂, two ♀♀, from Gunong Ijau.

**Dysphania bernsteinii.**

*Heleona bernsteinii* Feld., *Reise Nov.*, Pl. civ., fig. 2, ♂. Waigiou.

In *bernsteinii* Feld. there is, on the upperside of forewings, only a single yellow abbreviated fascia and a small yellow dot beyond it, and on the hindwings a large yellow spot. On the underside of the hindwings is the commencement of a submarginal yellowish fascia.

**Dysphania confluens** sp. nov.

Like *D. remota* Wlk., from Mysol and Batchian, but with the three white spots much enlarged, subquadrate, and confluent; corresponding to *D. auristriga* Wlk. in the yellow-belted series. Hindwings, as in *D. remota*, unmarked.

One ♂ from Obi Island.

**Dysphania doubledayi.**

*Hazis doubledayi* Snell., *Tijd. v. Ent.*, 1884, p. 96.

*Euschema malayanus* Wlk., ii., p. 407 (nec Guéri).

*Hazis malayaria* Guen., *Phal.*, ii., p. 189 (nec Guérin).

Guérin's *malayanus* is, as Snellen says, quite different: in *it*, the abdominal margin, as well as a patch at the anal angle, is yellow. Guenée's reference is plainly to this species, as he speaks of the yellow *lunule*. It would appear to be a rather common *island* form.

**Dysphania flavidiscalis** sp. nov.

In the forewings like *D. auriplaga* Warr., but the paler hyaline spaces duller, and the dark purple markings coarser and thicker. The markings of the hindwings are a dark basal bar, an oblong thick cell-spot, an irregularly angulated fascia, and a series of submarginal spots, sometimes prolonged to join some small marginal ones, all dark purple. Of the costal one-third, the basal half is white, the rest pale purple, but the whole of the inner-marginal half is golden yellow. Palpi and face brown and white; collar purplish, with a line of yellow in the middle, and some white in front behind the eyes. Thorax pale bluish white, with a dark purple band in the middle, and another at base of abdomen, which is wholly yellow.

One ♀ from Burmah.

Expanse of wings: 78 mm.

**Dysphania latiflava** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: deep purple, broken up by whitish hyaline blotches: a fine oblique one from inner margin near base, a curved blotch of three before the discal spot, a small round one beyond the discal spot, and an irregular submarginal band, consisting of three flattened oblong blotches, a thinner one below them, a large quadrate one, placed farther from hindmargin, and three or four small irregularly placed spots at anal angle.

*Hindwings*: with rather more than the basal half dark purple, with a hyaline space in centre, and sending out rays along the veins into the *yellow* outer half, which contains a series of dull dark oblong blotches towards the inner angle, the two last only distinct.

Face and collar wholly yellow; thorax deep purple, rather paler behind; abdomen with a dark purple belt at base, yellow with brown rings.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 90 mm.; ♀, 84 mm.

A pair from New Guinea.

**Dysphania poeyi.**

*Deileptena poeyi* Guérin, *Voy. de la Coquille*, Pl. xix., fig. 3. Type in R. C. Offack.

*Hazis mars* Boisd., *Ent. de l'Asrolabe*, Pt. 1, Lep., p. 205.

„ „ Boisd., *Voy. de la Coquille*, Zool., vol. ii., p. 283.

*Euschema mars* Wlk., ii., p. 408.

*Hazis martiaria* Guen., *Phal.*, ii., p. 190.

In this form the white belt consists of three large spots and one small contiguous white spot. In the hindwings there is a small whitish spot. Underside of the forewings with a broader white belt; of the hindwings with an interrupted submarginal orange fascia.

**Dysphania semiflava** sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: hyaline bluish white, with the veins and all the usual markings purplish black; costa concisely dark; discal spot large, oblong, followed towards anal angle by a small oblong blotch between first and second median, and this again by a narrow inwardly oblique blotch to inner margin; these blotches are preceded by four hyaline blotches, the two uppermost of which are the largest and clearest, the lower two duller and curving inwards towards base; they are followed by six hyaline blotches, the upper three flattened, oblong, the fourth square, the lowest two small close to anal angle; the apical one-third is occupied by four oblong imate hyaline blotches.

*Hindwings*: with the base, the costa narrowly, all the veins, a broad central blotch from costal vein to near inner margin, a zigzag submarginal line, an irregular row of black spots between the veins and a marginal row of lozenge-shaped spots, all black; base of wing beyond basal bar, and the two spaces beyond the submarginal band opposite the cell, pale bluish; all the rest of the wings bright yellow.

I have made the description from what is probably the ordinary form: the other ♂ has no hyaline blue at all in the hindwings, and not only so, but the whole basal one-third of the forewings bright yellow, the two pale spaces before the discal spot being partly bluish and partly yellowish. Face and front of collar yellow in both examples; frontlet, collar, tips of patagia, and base of abdomen black; patagia, thorax, and base of abdomen whitish blue in the one, wholly yellow, like the abdomen, in the other.

Both ♂♂ from Nias.

Expanse of wings: 78 mm.

The species is especially distinguishable by the outline of the hindwings, which are not rounded, but straight from the inner angle to the third median, with deep indentations between the veins; at the end of the third median is a prominent blunt elbow, from which to the anal angle the hindmargin is wavy.

**Dysphania supergressa** sp. nov.

Closely allied to *D. malayanus* Guér. and *D. recessa* Wlk.; but while *recessa* has no yellow at all, and *malayanus* a small blotch at anal angle and along inner margin, in *supergressa* the gilded area extends as far as the second median nervule, forming a large and conspicuous anal blotch. In markings and shape of wings there is no difference.

Two ♀♀, one from Borneo, 78 mm., as large as the other species, the other from Gunong Ijan, Perak, only 65 mm., darker than the Bornean example and with only one spot in the centre of the hindwing. It is possible that this latter represents Guenée's *minerraria*.

## SUBFAMILY PSEUDOTERPNIINAE.

**Mimandria** gen. nov.

Superficially extremely like *Epipristis* Meyr., but distinguished by having the ♀ antennae pectinated, though not so strongly as in the ♂.

Type: *Mimandria insularis* Warr.

**Metallolophia** gen. nov.

Forewings narrower than in the allied genera, cut away at the anal angle; antennae of ♂ thick, beset with very short, stout pectinations; abdomen with metallic crests on first three segments.

Type: *M. vitticosta* Wlk. (*Hypochroma*).

## SUBFAMILY GEOMETRINAE.

**Chloractis** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa slightly arched throughout; apex acute; hindmargin elbowed at end of third median, straight or slightly concave above, oblique below; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: with a distinct angle at end of third median; hindmargin thence to anal angle straight; anal angle rectangular; inner angle rounded off, the hindmargin above the elbow being simply sinuous.

Scaling fine and semitransparent. Antennae of ♂ pectinated; palpi and mouth parts damaged; hind tibiae with four spurs. Neuration normal.

Type: *Chloractis pulcherrima* Butler (*Calothysanis*).

**Colutoceras** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight for three-fourths, then slightly curved; apex blunt; hindmargin curved; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: broad, the anal angle produced, and hindmargin fully rounded.

Antennae of ♂ well pectinated; palpi rostriform; second joint flattened, rough scaled; third joint small, pointed, drooping; tongue very feeble; hind tibiae of ♂ with two pairs of adjacent spurs, and a tuft of hairs. Neuration normal.

Type: *Colutoceras diluta* Warr.

**Colutoceras diluta** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale apple-green, with the costa paler; the lines very indistinct, slightly paler; the first at one-third curved outwards and edged externally with faintly darker green; the second, quite near the hindmargin, to which it runs parallel, does not reach the costa, and is faintly curved outwards towards the anal angle; this is edged with darker green internally; cell-spot indistinct, reddish.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the lines still fainter.

Head, face, and antennae white; thorax and abdomen pale green; palpi white, tinged with pinkish externally. Underside whitish green, with the cell-spots dark.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♂ from Kiushiu, Japan.

**Dyschloropsis** gen. nov.

*Forewings* : shaped much as in *Hemistola* Warr.

*Hindwings* : with hindmargin not rounded, but twice bent, once just below the apex, and again at the end of the third median nervule ; anal angle prominent.

Antennae of ♂ shortly pectinated, of ♀ simple. Forewings green ; hindwings whitish.

Type : *Dyschloropsis impararia* Guen.

I have not seen this insect ; but, from the figure given by Millière, it certainly cannot be left in *Eucrostis*, and the outline of the hindwings is different from that of all other genera of the subfamily.

**Gelasma albistrigata** sp. nov.

*Forewings* : pale green, shagreened with white ; an indistinct paler curved basal line, slightly edged *externally* with darker green ; a regularly denticulated second line, *internally* dark green ; discal mark crescentic, dark green.

*Hindwings* : the same.

Fringe concolorous ; vertex and shaft of antennae white ; pectinations, palpi, and face rusty brown ; thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Underside nearly white.

Expanse of wings : ♀, 46 mm. : ♂, 38 mm.

Japan.

**Megalochlora viridescens**aria.

*Geometrina viridescens*aria Motschl., *Et. Ent.*, 1860, p. 36. Japan.

" " " " Motschl., *Bull. Mosc.*, 1866, i., p. 196.

? *Chlorochroma sponsaria* Brem., *Lep. E. Sib.*, p. 77, Pl. vi., fig. 25.

*Geometra* " " S. & W., *Cat.*, No. 2057.

*Megalochlora* " " Meyr., *Tr. E. S.*, 1892, p. 95.

In the *Bull. Mosc.*, *loc. cit.*, Motschulsky says that his *viridescens*aria very much resembles Bremer's *C. sponsaria*. Whether it be identical, or only congeneric, strictly, his generic name *Geometrina* should, on the score of priority, stand for the genus, instead of Meyrick's *Megalochlora* ; but the use of the word *Geometrina* for a genus, when the whole subfamily is so frequently denoted by the term *Geometrinae* might be objectionable.\*

**Mesurodes** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Urospila* Warr. and *Ornithospila* Warr., to both of which the typical species bears a superficial likeness, by the palpi and antennae. The palpi are extremely short and weak, and the antennae (♀) much thickened towards the base. In the other genera the palpi are strongly developed, especially in the ♀, and the antennae of the ♀ filiform and slender throughout. The angulation of the hindwings is intermediate between the two. The ♂ will no doubt show other points of difference.

Type : *Mesurodes erichlora* Meyr. (*Iodis*).

**Miantonota** gen. nov.

*Forewings* : triangular ; costa hardly arched ; apex blunt ; hindmargin curved ; inner margin straight ; anal angle well expressed.

\* In my opinion it is much more objectionable to abandon the law of priority than to accept the name of *Geometrina*. K. J.



*Hindwings*: broad, with the hindmargin distinctly elbowed at end of third median; anal angle square, rather produced.

Antennae of ♂ with short even pectinations, the terminal third subserrate; of ♀ simple, very finely subserrate beneath. Palpi of ♂ porrect, short; second joint hairy, third minutely rostriform; of ♀ longer. Tongue present; hind tibiae of ♂ thickened with pencil of hairs, with three spurs, one at end, the other two above; abdomen in both sexes with the middle segments tinged with red above.

Type: *Miantonota integra* Warr.

#### **Phrudocentra** gen. nov.

Allied to *Miantonota* Warr., but differing in the following points: the hindmargin of forewings is not evenly curved, but bulging in the middle, and slightly concave above and below, the apex of the wing thus appearing more pointed; the antennae of the ♀ are perfectly filiform, not subserrate; and while the ♂ palpi agree with those of *Miantonota*, the ♀ are long and slender, just as in the genus *Anisodes* and its allies; the hind tibiae of the ♂ are thickened with a pencil of hairs, but are entirely devoid of spurs. In scaling and coloration the genus approaches *Melochlora* and *Dichorda*.

Type: *Phrudocentra pupillata* Warr.

#### **Pyrochlora** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa gradually arched throughout; apex blunt, more produced in ♀ than ♂; hindmargin obliquely curved, in the ♀ very slightly sinuous; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: broad; the anal angle produced and square; hindmargin faintly curved.

Palpi very short, porrect, not reaching beyond face; tongue present; antennae shortly pectinated in both sexes, the apical half ciliated; hind tibiae of ♂ with two pairs of stout spurs.

Type: *Pyrochlora rhanis* Cram. (*Phal. Grom.*)

### SUBFAMILY STERRHINAE.

#### ACIDALIDAE ACCT.

#### **Antitrygodes** gen. nov.

Resembles *Trygodes* Guen. in shape of wings, but differs in the following points: the palpi are shortly upturned in front of face, not porrect, as in *Trygodes*; the hind tibiae of the ♂ are thickened and flattened, smooth, without spurs, and the hind tarsi aborted, as in *Pygloopoda* Stph. Though bearing a strong superficial likeness to *Trygodes*, the species have markings of a quite different character. In the American genus the three transverse denticulated lines are parallel to one another and to the hindmargin; in the Indian, on the contrary, the first line is nearly straight, the second oblique and minutely dentate, the third curved outwards towards the anal angle, and not parallel either to the second or to the hindmargin.

*Neuration*: cell nearly half as long as wing; first median at two-thirds, second and third from lower angle of cell; lower radial from above centre of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; last four subcostals on common stem, first approximated to or anastomosing with their stem. Hindwings with the radial from above centre of discocellular; two subcostals from upper angle of cell; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Antitrygodes divisaria* Wlk. (*Macaria*).

**Chlorerythra** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa straight till shortly before apex, which is prominent; hindmargin oblique, straight.

*Hindwings*: with rounded hindmargin, and anal angle produced and square.

Palpi rostriform, drooping; tongue present; antennae of ♂ strongly pectinated to the end; hind tibiae of ♂ with four spurs. Neuration normal.

Type: *Chlorerythra rubriplaga* Warr.

Distinguished from both *Gnamptoloma* Warr. and *Traminda* Saalm. by the rounded hindmargin and decidedly produced anal angle of the hindwings.

**Chlorerythra rubriplaga** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale green, with an oblique red-brown stripe from inner margin at two-thirds towards apex, which it does not reach; this stripe is edged externally by a pale pinkish ochreous stripe; fringe vinous red, with a darker basal line, preceded by a pale pinkish ochreous streak along the hindmargin.

*Hindwings*: ochreous tinged with green; fringe concolorous, but with a thick red basal line.

Thorax concolorous with forewings, abdomen with hindwings; face and palpi red-brown; vertex and antennae white. Underside pale yellowish green on inner half of forewings, suffused with rosy brown near base and along the costa, and with ochreous dusted with reddish towards apex; a reddish oblique line from before apex, just where the line is wanting above. Hindwings greenish ochreous, thickly sprinkled with reddish, and with a straight reddish line before hindmargin.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

Several of both sexes from South Africa.

**Cnemodes** Guen., *Phal.*, ii., p. 5.

Guenée placed under *Cnemodes* three species: *hircaria*, *castaria*, and *indigauria*. *Hircaria* is identical with H. S.'s *Semaecopus serrilinearia*, both names, generic and specific, being prior to Guenée's. *Semaecopus* must therefore stand for *serrilinearia* (= *hircaria* (Gn.) and for *castaria*, which is congeneric. *Cnemodes* may be retained, however, for Guenée's third species, *indigauria*, which differs in several points.

**Conchocometa** gen. nov.

Allied to the group of *Platisodes*, etc., but characterised by the following points: hind tibiae of ♂ with two, of ♀ with four, spurs of very unequal length; basal segments of abdomen of ♂ armed with flaps of scales, one at each side being smooth and very glossy.

Type: *Conchocometa sabulosa* Warr.

**Conchocometa sabulosa** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale dull sand colour, thickly dusted with darker sandy and fuscous atoms; the fuscous atoms thickest along the costa; basal, central, exterior, and two submarginal lines dark sandy, the exterior alone marked by very dark red vein-points; an indistinct dark cell-spot; fringe concolorous, with a row of deep red spots at the base between the veins, and a row of similar-coloured dots in the fringe opposite the ends of the veins.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the cell-spot distinct, brown-black.

Face dull brownish above, paler below; palpi pale ochreous beneath and on the inside, bright rosy outside, like the forelegs; vertex, thorax, and abdomen sandy. Underside of forewings pale ochreous, suffused towards base with dull rosy, with the basal fringe-spots and exterior line reddish; of hindwings uniform ochreous, with only the fringe-spots reddish.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

1 ♂, several ♀♀, from Palawan.

***Cosymbia angeronaria* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: canary yellow, more or less covered with transverse red striae; a curved thick red central shade; the two lines indicated by larger red spots, the exterior line of spots being followed by a narrow space of clearer yellow; fringes yellow with base reddish; cell-spot small, whitish edged with red.

*Hindwings*: the same.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside dull brick-red, with yellow fringes.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

S. America.

***Craspedia erubescens* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: ochreous flesh-colour, with sparse blackish dots; the lines pale brown-not denticulated, rather thick; first near base, from about one-third of costa to one-fourth of inner margin, marked with darker on the veins and inner margin; second beyond middle, angulated on upper radial, then oblique and parallel to hindmargin to middle of inner margin; third wavy at five-sixths, containing two blackish brown bilobed blotches, one opposite the cell, the other above the inner margin, the line itself becoming black on their inner edges; marginal area darker, with the subterminal line showing slightly paler and wavy; fringes concolorous, with two or three minute dots below apex at their base; discal dot brownish, indistinct.

*Hindwings*: with lines as in forewings, but without blotches; cell-spot small, black, beyond first line.

Vertex, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; face and palpi brown-black. Underside paler, with the lines dark grey; forewings much suffused with cinereous.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♂ from the Khasia Hills.

***Craspedia rufilinea* sp. nov.**

Nearest to *C. similaria* Moore. Cinereous flesh-colour, much more thickly and decidedly speckled with dark atoms, especially along the costa; inner line and median line indistinct, blurred; cell-spot black, small, but distinct (in *similaria* it appears as a very faint ochraceous ring); exterior line formed of black vein-dots, hardly connected, with a double reddish angulation at each of the two usual indentations (not, as in *similaria*, with a black double angulation succeeded by a reddish blotch); a distinct row of small black dots at base of fringe between the veins, and a smaller black dot in the fringe opposite each vein. Hindwings like forewings, but with cell-spot large and black. Abdomen concolorous, much speckled with black, and with black dorsal spots. Underside duller; in the forewings much dusted with cinereous, and with the outer line dark, denticulated.

One ♂ from Ceylon.

A much darker and stronger looking insect than *similaria* Moore.

**Craspedia rufistigma** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale stone-colour, thickly dusted with fine black atoms; the lines very indistinct; third line denticulated, darker opposite the cell and above inner margin, where it is followed by some orange scales; discal spot stone-colour, thickened.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, with an oval orange cell-spot; fringes concolorous, with two rows of dots, one basal, the second beyond, intermediate.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous; vertex and shaft of antennae nearly white; face and palpi brown above, whitish below. Underside pearly whitish, with costa of forewings and all lines distinctly darker; basal line of fringes thick, dark grey; end of the veins followed by a small dark spot in the fringe.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

Several ♂♂ from the Khasia Hills.

**Craspedia sordida** sp. nov.

*Anisodes walkeri* Hmps., *I. L. II.*, viii., p. 29, No. 805, Pl. clvi., fig. 7, nec Butler. Type in British Museum. Nilgiris.

Nearest *C. walkeri* Butler, from Ceylon, but much darker, the ♀♀ entirely smothered with smoky cinereous; central shade thick, and in the hindwing passing outside the cell-dot and throwing a finer arm round it on the inside, so forming a kind of ocellus (in *walkeri* the central shade passes wholly within the cell-spot). The ♂ is paler, more like the ♂ of *walkeri*, but with only a thickening of the black exterior line at the two usual indentations, instead of a black blotch; the ♂ antennae have fascicles of cilia, while in *walkeri* they are simply ciliated, and the cilia are shorter.

Three ♀♀, one ♂, in British Museum from the Nilgiris.

**Craspedia sordida**, aberr. **multiscriptata** nov.

All the lines strongly marked, dark ochreous and cinereous; basal area nearly filled up with dark grey; third line with two dark blotches geminated, followed by a line of grey wedge-shaped marks; fringes with dark grey spots at base, and smaller grey intermediate spots beyond; discal spots prominent, dark grey.

One ♂ from the Nilgiris.

**Craspedia spilodorsata** sp. nov.

Wings bone-colour, like *Craspedia discata* Warr. from the Solomons, but without the ochreous tinge; discal spots smaller; exterior line ochreous, black only on costa and in the two inward sinuses, opposite the cell and above the inner margin; the shade following darker than in *discata* and with a rufous tinge in the two sinuses; fringe with a small black dot at base between the veins, and another in the fringe at the end of the veins. In the hindwings the exterior line is rufous throughout. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen as in *discata*, but the abdomen is marked down the centre by a row of dark spots. Underside like upper, but with the markings, especially of the hindwings, fainter; the forewings partly suffused with dull fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

♂♂ from Oinainisa, Timor.

**Craspediopsis** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Craspedia* by the very strongly pectinated antennae of the ♂, as well as by the much larger size of the insects.

Type: *Craspediopsis pallivittata* Moore (*Anisodes*).

**Craspediopsis bimaculata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous stone-colour; all the lines very indistinct; first indicated by brown dots on veins; second faintly denticulated at two-thirds beyond the faint brownish cell-spot; third subterminal, sinuous, with two chestnut brown blotches, one quadrate opposite the cell, the second irregularly oblong above inner margin; the upper one is followed obliquely above it by a small brown dot; fringes concolorous, with small brown dots at end of veins in the upper half of wing.

*Hindwings*: with two lines, the first before the small dark cell-spot at one-third, the second denticulated at two-thirds, each marked by a brown spot on inner margin.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Face and palpi black-brown. Underside duller, tinged with cinereous, with the lines and spots distinct, blackish.

Expanse of wings: 56 mm.

Several ♂♂ from the Khasia Hills.

**Dichromatopodia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa curved; apex blunt; hindmargin obliquely curved.

*Hindwings*: with fully rounded hindmargin.

Antennae of ♂ pubescent; palpi slender, upcurved in front of face; tongue present; hindlegs of ♂ aborted, armed with two expansible tufts of hairs, the inner one dark and curled, the outer pale.

Type: *D. sigillata* Wlk. (*Pyvinia*).

**Dichromatopodia pallida** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pinky drab, the lines darker, but very faint; first at one-third curved, second at two-thirds curved and denticulate; a dark cell-spot, followed by a dull central shade; fringe concolorous, with a fine basal line, interrupted by minute pale dots at the ends of the veins.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, with the second line only, and a linear white, somewhat raised, cell-spot.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous; vertex and antennae whitish; face red-brown. Underside flesh-colour, with no markings.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♀ from the Amazons in the Felder collection.

**Dichromatopodia rubella** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: semitransparent, pale brick-red, with the lines darker; first at one-third curved, indistinct; second at three-fourths, slightly curved outwards, and followed by a paler line; fringe darker red, like the lines; cell-spot white, red-edged.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, with the cell-spot and outer line only.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside much paler, glossy, without markings.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♂ from Jamaica.

**Dysephyra** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa gradually curved from base to apex; apex rounded; hindmargin obliquely curved.

*Hindwings*: rounded; hindmargin of both wings distinctly crenulated.

Palpi upcurved, short; terminal joint pointed. Antennae of ♂ subserrate, ciliated throughout their whole length, the ciliations long and slender.

Type: *D. discopunctaria* H.S. (*Dosithea*).

Distinguished from *Heterephyra* Warr. by the structure of the ♂ antennae and the outline of the wings. The scaling is also much looser and coarser, that of *Heterephyra* being fine and dense.

### *Eois laevitaria*.

*Eois laevitaria* Hüb.-Gey., *Zutr.*, v., p. 20, No. 437, figs. 873, 874. Georgia.

*Acidalia* „ Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 471.

„ „ Wlk., xxii., p. 719.

*Euacidalia floridata* Pack., *Mon. Geom.*, p. 319, Pl. x., fig. 36. Florida.

For referring Packard's *Euacidalia floridata* to this species I rely on the following considerations. The type of Packard's genus *Euacidalia*, viz. *sericearia*, is described as having, so to speak, a piece bitten out of the hindmargin of the hindwings, and this holds good of the other species referred to the genus; but Packard expressly says of his *floridata* that the hindwings are rounded.

### *Eois latimarginata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: straw-yellow, with costa narrowly purplish; both wings with a broad purplish marginal border, the inner edge of which is sinuous; the yellow ground-colour reappears just before the fringe, which is wholly straw-colour, and forms a larger spot at the anal angle; a small purple cell-spot in each wing.

Vertex of head and antennae straw-colour; face and collar purplish chocolate. Underside like upper.

Expanse of wings: 12 mm.

One ♀ from Japan (Yokohama?).

### *Gnamptoloma* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, but suddenly convex before apex, which is falcate; hindmargin with a most evident angle about the middle; space between apex and this angle variably excavated; lower half from the middle to the anal angle always straight, not curved, as in *Ochodontia* Led.

*Hindwings*: with distinct projecting angle.

Antennae and palpi as in *Timandra*. Nervation normal. Markings: a straight line from before the apex of forewing to centre of inner margin of hindwing, a large pale-centred cell-spot in forewing, and a small white-centred spot in hindwing.

Type: *G. aventiaria* Guen. (*Timandra*).

### *Heterephyra* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: broad; costa straight, convex before apex; hindmargin entire, curved; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: broad with well-rounded hindmargin.

Palpi upcurved in front of face; antennae of ♂ thickened, with fascicles of cilia which are longer near base, and decrease in length till about the middle, where they disappear, the apical half being subserrate and pubescent; tongue present; hind tibiae and tarsi of ♂ aborted, with a thick curved tuft of hairs.

*Neuration*: cell half the length of wings. Forewings, areole double; first subcostal nervule from before apex of areole; common stem of second, third, and fourth from apex of areole, whence also the fifth; radials as usual; second and third median nervules from lower angle of cell; first at three-fourths.

Type: *Heterophya lateritaria* H.S. (*Zonosoma*).

#### **Leptomeris alboverticata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale grey, thickly dusted or suffused with dull dark grey as far as the subterminal line, which is paler, and with two indentations, one opposite the cell, the other above the inner margin; the dark ground-colour is deepest immediately before the submarginal line, and is preceded by a fine denticulated blackish exterior line; marginal area beyond the submarginal line with a dark grey fascia; fringe dark grey, preceded by a very regular series of neat black basal spots, before which the extreme hindmargin is pale; cell-spot small, black.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, but scarcely so dark.

Face black; antennae reddish; vertex clear white; thorax and abdomen dark grey. Underside dull cinereous, with the pale submarginal line shown, and a blackish line along the base of the fringes.

Expanse of wings: 16 mm.

Oinainisa, Timor.

#### **Lipomelia (?) curviplena** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull brick-red, the lines dark fuscous; first near the base, most distinct on costa; second from just beyond the middle of costa to middle of inner margin, thick, slightly wavy, nearly parallel to hindmargin; third from costa at three-fourths, wavy at first, runs obliquely outwardly almost to hindmargin, the lower half of which it skirts; at the anal angle it is bent upwards and curved round again so as to end on the inner margin close to the middle line; costa from base to middle and all the marginal space fuscous; discal spot linear, white, raised, placed on the middle line; fringe chequered, with a dark fuscous basal line.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, the median line more wavy; the exterior very indistinct; discal dot white, small, placed before the middle line. Underside duller, with two fuscous lines on each wing; one median, thick; the outer curved and denticulate, not corresponding to the outer line above, but more parallel to hindmargin.

Head, thorax, and abdomen dull brick-red.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

Santos; S. Paolo.

The hindmargins of both wings are crenulate, and the anal angle of hindwings squared.

#### **Lipomelia (?) varia** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous flesh-colour, suffused with fuscous and rosy; lines brown; first from before one-third of costa to before one-third of inner margin, acutely angulated on the median before the discal mark; second from two-thirds of costa to middle of inner margin, irregularly dentate and sinuous, angulated outwards on the upper radial, then forming two oblique curves inwards; third from five-sixths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, like second, but not exactly parallel to it; marginal area smoky brown, edged above concisely by an oblique line from apex to and through the angle of second line; the third line is followed

by a thick dark shade; discal mark white, angulated, finely edged with brown, placed in an irregular yellow patch, extending from first to second line; the brown marginal area is extended, but paler, as far as the second line; fringe brown, with a fine darker line, interrupted by minute pale dots at end of veins.

*Hindwings*: with a straight thick brown basal line, continuing the basal arm of the first line of forewing; second line like that of forewing; third regularly dented; basal and marginal area rosy, the inner angle tinged with brownish; central area yellow, with costal space brownish; discal spot large, oval, dark brown with pale centre.

Head, thorax, and abdomen rosy cinereous, the base of abdomen pure rosy; face, palpi, and antennae red-brown. Underside pale dull yellowish, tinged with dull rosy towards the margins, with the lines and cell-spots indistinctly brownish.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♀ from Rio Demerara.

The only example being a ♀, its generic place must remain doubtful; it is probably related to *L. mitraria* Wlk.

#### **Pisoraca** Wlk., xxiv., p. 1079.

*Ephyra* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 406.

„ ? Wlk., xxii., p. 635.

*Acidalia* Wlk., xxiii., p. 769.

*Anisodes* Wlk., xxvi., p. 1583.

*Trirachopoda* Hampson, *J. L. H.*, ix., p. 147.

*Pisoraca bitactata* Wlk., xxiv., p. 1079, is manifestly identical with Guenée's *Ephyra lyciscaria* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 406. The hind tibiae of the ♂ of this insect are armed with the three spurs characteristic of Hampson's genus *Trirachopoda*, and this generic name must consequently give place to the earlier *Pisoraca* of Walker.

#### **Pisoraca penumbrata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: warm sand-colour, densely dusted with fine reddish atoms; costa at base and all the lines reddish fuscous; first line indistinct, oblique, twice curved, preceded by three reddish dots on the subcostal and median veins and the submedian fold; second line thick, oblique, rising on inner margin near basal line, ending on costa at three-fourths, strongly denticulated on the veins; exterior line marked by vinous dots on the veins, connected by a fine fuscous line; two irregular thickened submarginal shades separated by the pale interrupted submarginal line; fringe pale ochreous, unspotted, rather glossy, with a small red dot at base at the end of each vein, and a larger reddish spot in each interval; cell-spot large, red-brown.

*Hindwings*: the same, but with a reddish band at extreme base, and cell-spot triangular, with paler centre.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Face pale ochreous, reddish brown above; palpi pale ochreous, with the top bright reddish. Underside pale straw-colour: in the forewings much dusted and suffused with rosy, with the discal and fringe spots and the exterior and central lines rosy; hindwings with the exterior line indicated by red spots, two or three red clouds beyond, and the fringe-dots reddish.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♂ from S. Celebes.



**Rhodostrophia anomala** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: semidiaphanous, dull cinereous with a greenish tint; three transverse lines, darker grey, denticulated and wavy, more or less parallel to hindmargin; first at one-third, second in the middle, third at three-fourths; a faint submarginal shade; fringes concolorous; cell-spot small, indistinct.

*Hindwings*: paler, with only two transverse lines, one antemedian, on which is the dark cell-spot, the other postmedian. Underside duller, with the markings fainter.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

♂♂ only from the Felder collection, without locality.

Akin to *R. chilensarii* Blanch., but smaller and with narrower wings.

**Rhodostrophia bicolor** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: somewhat glossy, dull bronzy olive, dusted with vinous scales, and with the lines and fringes vinous; first line at one-fourth, bent below costa; second at two-thirds slightly sinuous, followed immediately by vinous scales, which reach more or less to the third line, and so form a fascia rather than a line; third at five-sixths, slightly dentate, approaching second line on inner margin; cell-spot reddish.

*Hindwings*: pale straw-colour, tinged along inner margin with grey, with two greyish faintly dentate lines, one in the middle, the other half-way between it and hindmargin; cell-spot dark grey; fringe glossy grey, tinged with vinous.

Head and thorax concolorous with forewings, abdomen with hindwings; face and palpi dark brown. Underside yellowish, tinged and dusted with rosy; subterminal line only distinct, thick, denticulate, rosy; fringes rosy at the tips.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

Both sexes from Kukli (? N.W. India).

The ♀ is thickly suffused with reddish, so that the cross lines are comparatively lost, and the ground-colour is greener.

**Rhodostrophia bisinuata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull ochreous cinereous, very much like *R. curvata* Warr. from Bhotan, but the forewings more pointed, and the submarginal line twice sinuate, not simply curved, as in the Indian species just mentioned, nor with a single sinus, as in *trilineata* Warr.

One ♀ from Japan, the same size as *curvata* Warr.

Though I have not seen a ♂, the position of this species can scarcely be doubted.

**Rhodostrophia curvata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull ochreous cinereous, dusted with darker, with the lines dull reddish; costa hardly darker; a distinct small dark cell-spot; the two lines as in *trilineata* Warr., but the subterminal curved, hardly sinuous; in the hindwings this line is very much nearer the hindmargin. Underside pale ochreous, with the three lines distinct.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♂ from Bhotan.

**Rhodostrophia dentilineata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous cinereous, suffused with darker, and peppered with fuscous atoms; first line at one-third, curved, darker on veins; second and third parallel to hindmargin, at two-thirds and five-sixths respectively, dark grey, denticulated; the ground-colour is paler immediately beyond each line; fringe tinged with rosy, with a row of dark spots at base; discal spot dark grey, distinct.

*Hindwings*: paler, with small dark cell-spot, and one indistinct curved line, submarginal.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; vertex paler; face (?) dark brown. Underside ochreous, suffused and dusted with ferruginous; the outer lines faintly darker.

Expanse of wings: 42 mm.

Four ♂♂ in Felder collection without precise locality, placed among Sikkim insects, but more like Butler's Chilean species.

The hind legs are long; the hind tibiae with three spurs (1·2); the antennal ciliations lengthened.

**Rhodostrophia olivacea** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull yellowish olive, suffused in parts with dull rosy; discal spot round, brown; a slightly curved oblique fascia beyond the middle dull rosy, followed by a fine subterminal line, which is denticulated inwards, and forms a series of small curves outwardly, the teeth opposite the cell and above the inner margin being rather nearer the base of the wing than the others; fringe broadly rosy, deeper rosy in the basal half, and preceded by a rosy shade along the extreme hindmargin.

*Hindwings*: paler yellow, with fringes as in forewings, and a fine submarginal line corresponding to that of the forewings.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; face deep olive brown. Underside brighter, suffused with brighter rosy, with the lines rosy, and distinct towards the costa.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♀ from Darjiling, from Dr. Lidderdale's collection.

This may be the ♀ of Butler's *vora*, of which only ♂♂ are known; but it is much larger, more rosy, and the subterminal line takes a different course.

**Semaeopus ancillaria** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull greyish flesh-colour, presenting a somewhat mealy appearance from the dark scales being loosely scattered over the paler ground. Markings exceptionally faint: a slightly darker curved basal line, a very vague curved median shade, and a fine denticulated submarginal line, which tends to show black or dark points on the veins; the first line is at one-fourth and the outer line at five-sixths; discal spot barely visible; fringe concolorous, with slightly darker basal line.

*Hindwings*: the same, with the discal spot plainer.

Face and palpi dull red; thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings; vertex and shaft of antennae white. Underside paler, whitish, with costa of forewings reddish tinged, and the outer line fairly distinct.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♂ from South America.

Smaller than the other species.

**Timandra commixta** sp. nov.

This seems quite distinct from any of the Indians forms: the costa of the forewings is broadly dark from base to apex, and sometimes tinged as well with reddish; the fringes and hindmargins of both wings are suffused with red, just as in *amata* Linn., while the ground-colour is very thickly strewn with dark cinereous atoms.

Three ♂♂ from West Java.

**Traminda** Saalm., *Madag.*, ii., p. 496.

The genus was left undescribed by Saalmüller himself, but was published by V. Heyd. with the species *decessata* Saalm. (= *Timandra atroviridata* Saalm., *Ber. S.G.*, 1880, p. 293) for type, figured on Pl. xiv., fig. 262. The figure and description leave no doubt as to the distinctness of the genus. It agrees well with the genus *Gnamptoloma* Warr., but the hindmargin of the forewings is *entire*, not angulated or falcate. The species vary in colour from green to pink, just as in that genus.

**Traminda ocellata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale green, with a round white cell-spot edged with reddish, and a red basal fringe line.

*Hindwings*: with a large white cell-spot, edged with red-brown, forming a diamond-shaped blotch; fringe as in forewings.

Face and palpi reddish; thorax and abdomen pale green. Underside paler, with the cell-spots distinct, and an exterior line on both, parallel to the hindmargin and marked by dark spots on the veins.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♀ from South Africa.

**Zalissolepis** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: ample; costa evenly arched throughout; apex distinct, but not produced; hindmargin oblique, straight; anal angle rectangular.

*Hindwings*: broad; costa and inner margin quite straight; hindmargin hardly curved, but with an indistinct elbow in middle.

Palpi quite short, porrect; tongue present; antennae of ♂ with long fine ciliations, of ♀ with very short ciliations, appearing merely pubescent; hind tibiae of ♂, as well as tarsi, short and aborted, without spurs; of ♀ (?) with four spurs; scaling exceedingly smooth and glossy; markings indistinct; fringe not concolorous.

Type: *Zalissolepis subriolaria* Guen. (*Amaurinia*).

**Zeuctoneura** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, but curved at base and before apex; apex produced, subfalcate; hindmargin crenulate, elbowed at the end of the third median, oblique below, concave above; anal angle well marked.

*Hindwings*: with their hindmargin strongly crenulate, with a larger and deeper sinus opposite the cell.

Antennae of ♀ simple; palpi damaged. Neuration as in *Trygodes*, but the two subcostals of the hindwings are on a very long common stem, parting quite near the hindmargin.

Type: *Zeuctoneura geminata* sp. nov.

Distinguished from *Trygodes* Guen., independently of the neuration, by its smaller size, more falcate forewings, and more deeply crenulated hindwings.

**Zeuctoneura geminata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous hyaline, semitransparent; costa narrowly fuscous; basal and subbasal lines angulated in the middle, formed of aggregations of blackish atoms; central line fuscous, slender, angulated below the costa and approximated in its lower part to the subbasal line; a submarginal twice-bent fascia, which is greyish below the costa and black in the middle and above the inner margin, traversed down the centre by the pale exterior line and cut by the paler median nervules; a grey marginal shade, separated from the submarginal fascia by a submarginal line consisting of pale interrupted spots, that at the apex being much the largest; fringes pale ochreous, chequered with dark at the ends of the veins.

*Hindwings*: with a narrower, denticulate, dark-edged, submarginal curved fascia, and a greyish tinge before the dark basal line of the fringes; discal spots ochreous, thickened.

Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous. Underside like upper.

Expanse of wings: 20 mm.

One ♀ from Novo Friborgo.

**Amaurinia** Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 385.

Guenée's genus *Amaurinia* is a great mixture. His first two species from Ceylon and Borneo are true *Geometrinae*, and may be removed at once. Of his three South American species, he knew the ♂ of one only, *hyperythraria*. Of the other two, *neutraria* and *subviolaria*, he had only ♀♀. *Subviolaria* is a true Sterrhid, but the antennae of the ♂ are ciliated only, the ciliations being long and fine, while in the ♀ they are quite short, and the term pubescent will apply to them. *Hyperythraria* (and, I believe, *neutraria*, which is evidently closely allied) is an Asthenid, with pectinated antennae in the ♂ and very short palpi in both sexes. To these two species, along with *olivacea* Feld. (described as an *Iodis*?), the generic term *Amaurinia* must be restricted, and the genus placed in the *Astheninae*.

## SUBFAMILY ASTHENINAE.

**Amphibatodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa strongly convex at base, then nearly straight; apex rounded; hindmargin curved, very oblique.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin rounded, subrenulate.

Palpi upcurved in front of face; antennae (♀) filiform; hind tibiae of ♀ with two spurs; tongue present.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell not half as long as wing, broad; first median just beyond half, second shortly before, third from close to, end of cell; radials as usual; fifth and common stem of the first four subcostals from apex of areole. Hindwings with costal anastomosing with subcostal for two-thirds of cell; discocellular angulated; two subcostals and last two medians on a short stem.

Type: *Amphibatodes unilineata* Warr.

It seems impossible to locate this species in any existing genus; at the same time it is to be regretted that the only example is a ♀, and of unknown origin. Superficially it reminds one a little of *Cambogia*.

**Amphibatodes unilineata** sp. nov.

Wings orange, suffused with darker, with no markings beyond a small dark cell-spot and a dark brown central line on both wings. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside duller.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♀ in poor condition; without any indication of locality, but which I believe to be African.

**Anchiphyllia** gen. nov.

Intermediate between *Phyllia* Blanch. and *Sarracena* H.S.

*Forewings*: ample, triangular; costa nearly straight, arched at base, and convex before apex; apex produced, blunt, more prominent in ♂ than ♀; hindmargin obliquely curved, faintly indented below the apex in the ♂.

*Hindwings*: ample; costa curved, inner angle prolonged into a blunt apex in ♀, into a blunt hook in the ♂; hindmargin rounded towards anal angle.

Abdomen of ♂ with prolonged anal tuft, and a lateral tuft on each side of the penultimate segment; abdomen of ♀ short and stout; antennae simple in both sexes; forehead shelving in front; palpi triangular, porrect, the apex in the same plane as the forehead. Neuration normal.

Type: *A. pellicata* Feld. (*Sarracena*).

The type of *pellicata* Feld. is a ♂, and I have only seen ♂♂. The type of *declinaria* Feld. is a ♀, and possibly the other sex.

**Anthemoctena** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: triangular; costa straight, slightly curved just before apex; apex blunt; hindmargin obliquely curved.

*Hindwings*: with well-rounded hindmargin.

Forehead flat; palpi very short; antennae of ♂ with long and fine ciliations; hind tibiae of ♂ with two strong spurs, on the inner side, one above the other.

*Neuration*: cell rather more than half the length of wings; first median at seven-eighths, second and third close together from lower end of cell. In the hindwings the costal anastomoses with the subcostal for two-thirds of the cell. Scaling fine and close.

Type: *A. lineata* sp. nov.

**Anthemoctena lineata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pinky ochreous, with deeper pinkish oblique lines; costa metallic-brown in certain lights; from the apex of the wing four ochreous curved lines run obliquely to the inner margin, the first near the base, the second in the middle; these two are separated by a broad reddish band; the other two are finer, and separated only by a fine pinkish space; fringe pink.

*Hindwings*: yellowish ochreous, slightly dusted with pinkish, and with traces of the four curved pinkish lines towards the hindmargin; fringe as in forewings, with a plain reddish basal line.

Thorax and abdomen ochreous tinged with pink, the thorax glossy. Underside of forewings wholly pink, the lines hardly showing through; of hindwings ochreous much suffused with pink.

Expanse of wings: 18 mm.

Several from South Africa.

**Anthyria** Swinh., *Tr. E. S.* 1892, p. 2.

I proposed the genus *Anthyria* for *grataria* Wlk., not having noticed that Mr. Moore, in his description of his genus *Pseudasthena*, assigned pectinated antennae to the ♀ as well as to the ♂, the very point to which I drew attention. My genus *Anthyria* therefore, as merely equivalent to *Pseudasthena* Moore, must sink. Col. Swinhoe, however, in his diagnosis of the genus, makes the ♀ antennae simple; if this should hold for the ♀ of his species *Iole*, which does not appear congeneric with *grataria* Wlk. and the other species of *Pseudasthena*, his name may be retained for that species. *Iole* differs from the species of *Pseudasthena* in the shape of the hindwings, which have a double projection in the middle of the hindmargin, as well as in the quite different character and position of the markings.

**Cambogia (?) biflata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pinkish fawn-colour, with two slender, pale ochreous, transverse lines; first at one-third, dentated below the costa, then vertically curved to the inner margin; second at three-fourths, running nearly straight towards anal angle for two-thirds, then bent inwards, and again outwards just before inner margin; both lines are slenderly edged with darker fawn, the first externally, the second internally; a wavy brownish central line, and a less distinct subterminal line, the latter edged with paler; fringe concolorous, with a rather bright pale basal line, which is preceded by a series of slender curved lines; cell-spot blackish, distinct.

*Hindwings*: the same, with no basal line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside paler, with all the markings duller, and the exterior line thicker.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♀ from Santos.

Very different in outward appearance from the rest of the genus: the hindwings have a distinct angulation in the middle of the hindmargin.

**Cambogia flavotaeniata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: red-brown, with six darker transverse wavy lines, two near the base, one central beyond the blackish cell-spot, and three in the outer third, of which the two last are very faint; extreme hindmargin and fringe pale yellow; the red-brown tint of the wing becomes paler towards the yellow margin, and forms a darker angulation in the centre of the hindmargin, which extends into the yellow fringe.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, with only two distinct cross lines, and the hindmargin and fringe uninterruptedly yellow.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings; face deep red-brown; vertex and antennae whitish. Underside pale dull ochreous, suffused with dull red-brown, and with traces of three dark lines on each wing beyond the middle.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Coreovado.

**Cambogia particolor** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: yellow, with reddish costa, and a broad brick-red fascia beyond the middle, which is concisely edged internally, and is interrupted at the anal angle by the yellow ground-colour; three or four sinuous red lines can be traced across the fascia; hindmargin and fringe yellow; costa with one or two red spots before apex.

*Hindwings*: the same. The basal half of both wings is clear yellow; but in the forewings some faint traces exist of reddish lines near the base.

Head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish; face reddish. Underside like upper, but much duller.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♂ from Maraval.

#### **Cambogia pyraliata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: glossy yellow, with deeper yellow markings, consisting of five or six thick curved lines, more or less indistinct; cell-spot deeper yellow.

*Hindwings*: the same.

Head, thorax, and abdomen deep yellow. Underside duller.

Expanse of wings: 20 mm.

One ♂ from the Felder collection, ? locality.

Superficially this insect reminds one of the species of the Pyralid genus *Haritala* Moore.

#### **Cambogia sanguilinea** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: deep yellow, with the lines blood-red, which, as usual, are most distinct along the costa; three or four, indistinctly marked, towards the base before the red cell-spot; exterior line geminated, twice angulated, the outer branch thicker than the inner; subterminal line also thick; in the intervening space are traces, towards the costa and in the middle, of a line between them; fringe and hindmargin deep yellow, with a few scattered red scales, and three or four minute red dots at base of fringe below the apex.

*Hindwings*: the same, without the basal lines.

Head, thorax, and abdomen red tinged with yellow. Underside dull yellow, in the forewings much suffused with dull reddish.

Expanse of wings: 20 mm.

One ♀ from St. George's.

#### **Cambogia trinotata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale yellow, the lines vinous ferruginous, diffuse and coalescent, so that only three costal spots—one large, triangular, before the middle, and two smaller, irregular, beyond it—and the hindmargin and fringes are left yellow; there are two curved dark red fasciae near base, and three beyond the middle; the suffusion is less complete near the base.

*Hindwings*: yellow, with a basal blotch, a small one on the inner margin before the middle, another beyond the middle, with a third on the disc, and a geminated submarginal band, ferruginous; this band in the middle projects into the hindmargin.

Head, thorax, and abdomen reddish; vertex yellowish; face bright red. Underside like upper, but very much duller.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♀ from Jamaica.

Judging from the description, I conclude that this species must come near to *bernellada* Dognin, from Loja, Ecuador.

**Discoloxia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa very gradually curved; apex rectangular; hindmargin vertical, only slightly curved, subrenulate.

*Hindwings*: rounded, subrenulate.

Forehead somewhat protuberant; palpi very short, not attaining the front of face; tongue weak; antennae of ♂ subserrate, pubescent. Neuration normal; but the discocellular in both wings is remarkable for its extreme obliqueness.

Type: *Discoloxia obliquisigna* Moore (*Cidaria*).

**Discoloxia megaspilata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: whitish, dusted with greyish fuscous, and with numerous dark grey undulating lines, which are most distinct towards the costa; four of these can be detected at about one-third, oblique from the costa, then vertical, slightly sinuous and dentated; the costal arm of the fourth forms a line with the oblique black linear discal mark; outer edge of central fascia geminated, the costal arm only distinct, followed by a further series of four undulating and dentate lines; the fuscous grey dusting is thickest towards the hindmargin, which has a row of thick black dashes at the base of the fringe.

*Hindwings*: whitish, with traces of several undulating grey lines towards the hindmargin, which are most distinct on the inner margin: a row of black dashes along the hindmargin, as in forewings.

Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey. Underside dull grey with indistinct markings.

Expanse of wings: 24 to 26 mm.

Both sexes from Japan.

It seems to be near to *V. semistriata* Chr., but there is no black cell-spot in the hindwings, as in that species.

## SUBFAMILY TRICHOPTERYGINAE.

**Aloba** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: broadly triangular; costa straight; apex blunt; hindmargin bowed, not very oblique.

*Hindwings*: of ♀ rounded, with round hindmargin; of ♂ narrow, elongated, subtriangular, without any lobe.

Palpi very short; forehead rounded; antennae of ♀ simple, filiform; of ♂ thickened and pubescent.

*Neuration*: of ♀ usual; of ♂, hindwing, costal unconnected with subcostal; cell exceedingly short, hardly visible; subcostal branches on long common stem; radial from centre of discocellular; median nervules only two; submedian and internal absent.

Type: *Aloba cinerea* Bart.-Calv.

**Carige sinuosa** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: wood-brown, thickly covered with short transverse fuscous and blackish strigae, the blackish atoms being most prominent and dense towards the anal angle; lines black edged with ferruginous, sinuous; the first at one-third, twice curved; the second at two-thirds, running at first inwards from the costa, then forming a large outward curve to near inner margin, before which it is again bent,



followed by a pale ferruginous line; both lines are blackish only in their lower half, becoming broader above; subterminal line pale, irregularly dentate, most distinct towards the anal angle, where it traverses the blackish scaling; veins towards the hindmargin paler; a small black costal spot between the lines, and two more before apex; discal spot linear, blackish, edged with ferruginous; basal area and upper part of central area marked with ferruginous; fringes concolorous.

*Hindwings*: darker and duller, with a single central bent dark line, edged with ferruginous.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Underside pale straw-colour with cinereous markings.

Expanse of wings: 20 mm.

One ♂ from Gunong Ijau, Perak.

#### **Dysethiodes** gen. nov.

Like *Dysethia* Warr. in all respects, except in the structure of the ♂ antennae, which are fully pectinated, instead of being, as in *Dysethia*, ciliated.

Type: *Dysethiodes ocyptaria* Swinh. (*Coremia*).

#### **Dystypoptila** gen. nov.

Like *Sauris* Guen., but distinguished from it and all the allied genera by the shape of the hindwings of the ♂, which form a triangle with the hindmargin concave; the scaling of the hindwings is very close and dense, and the fringe longer than in the forewings. At the base of the inner margin is a very minute lobe. The venuration of this wing cannot be made out, in consequence of the density of the scaling, without denudation.

Type: *Dystypoptila triangularis* Warr.

#### **Dystypoptila triangularis** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: olive green, with thick purplish black lines, much as in *Sauris hirsulinata* Guen.; one close to base, two zigzag, forming the edge of basal patch; a fine one down centre of space between basal patch and central fascia, the inner band of which consists of two and the outer of three thick black wavy lines, which become confluent towards inner margin; the pale space beyond with a fine dark central line, then a double dark semi-confluent fascia, followed by a denticulate line; a row of dark spots at base of fringe, which is green.

*Hindwings*: dark purplish brown, with reddish ochreous fringes.

Head, palpi, face, antennae, and thorax pale olive; abdomen olive dusted with purplish. Underside of both wings uniformly dull fuscous; fringe of hindwings reddish ochreous.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♂ from Padang, Sumatra.

#### **Holorista usta** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale olive, with darker olive and purplish black sinuous lines, the darker tints prevailing in the ♀. In the ♂ these markings are browner, and are restricted to the outer edge of the basal patch, the curved discal mark and a costal blotch above it, a geminated line at the outer edge of the central fascia, and another.

interrupted, before the subterminal line, and to the series of spots at base of the fringes. In the ♀, the edges of the central fascia, all the markings on the costa, and those corresponding to the dark markings of the ♂, are greenish black, while the spots at the base of the fringe are nearly confluent.

*Hindwings*: of ♀ smoky cinereous; of the ♂ whitish grey, with the central area appearing as if scorched; the tail dark grey.

Head, face, palpi, antennae, and thorax pale olive; vertex still paler.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 32 mm.; ♀, 34 mm.

A pair from Gunung Ijau, Perak.

#### **Remodes auricula** sp. nov.

Very much like *R. lobata* Warr. from Padang, but the dark markings become narrowly purplish on the costa; a purplish patch in the middle of the central fascia opposite the cell, followed by two purplish streaks towards the hindmargin, which are both interrupted in the middle by the pale submarginal line; fringe-spots distinct; a purplish spot on the first median nervule below the incision, and three on the submedian nervule.

*Hindwings*: whitish, with a very small lobe at the base.

Underside olive fuscous, with a dark spot on middle of the costa and below the incision on the hindmargin. Head, thorax, and abdomen olive; antennae black.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♂ from Gunung Ijau, Perak.

#### **Remodes lobata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale olive green, with alternate darker and lighter green wavy lines; a row of dark purplish spots at base of fringe, and traces of dark streaks in the central fascia on the submedian nervule and the median nervule.

*Hindwings*: with fringe dull smoky grey, with a rather large ear-shaped incurvent lobe at the base of the inner margin.

Head, palpi, and thorax olive green; antennae black. Underside cinereous, tinged with reddish.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♂ from Padang.

The example above described is in very poor condition, but appears quite distinct from *R. auricula*, from Gunung Ijau.

#### **Tympanota** gen. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: elongate; costa faintly arched throughout; apex subacute; hindmargin very oblique, hardly bowed.

*Hindwings*: narrow, with a large ear-shaped suberect lobe on the inner margin, down which it extends more than half-way.

Antennae smooth, thickened towards apex, the apex itself pointed; palpi very long, as in *Remodes* and its allies; forehead smooth; tongue small; legs long; hind tibiae (?) without spurs.

*Nervation* of hindwings in ♂: costal not anastomosing with subcostal, but connected by bar; cell broad; median nervule sinuous; first median nervule wanting; the two subcostals from the blunt top end of cell, the two medians from the lower end.

Type: *Tympanota creta* Warr.

**Tympanota erecta** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale ochreous, with dull olive green and blackish markings, the intervals filled up with rufous lines; basal patch small, with its outer edge oblique, forming a small angle close above the inner margin; central fascia with two outer dark olive and blackish bands, containing a paler centre, the inner edge angulated outwards below costa, and inwards above inner margin, towards the angle of the basal patch, preceded on the inner margin by a pale flesh-coloured spot; the outer edge sinuous and denticulate, parallel to the hindmargin; space between the basal patch and central fascia with a narrower dark band of three lines, between a rufous-lined space on either side; a rufous-lined band beyond the central fascia, followed by a series of darker wavy lines, with two dark spots opposite the cell.

*Hindwings* and lobe whitish, without markings; fringe chequered with darker.

Face, palpi, and abdomen ochreous; thorax darker dusted with fuscous. Under-side pinky ochreous, dull; all the markings dark grey, on the hindwings as well.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♂ from Kina Balu, Borneo.

## SUBFAMILY EUCESTHINAE.

**Cophocerotis** gen. nov.

Allied to *Lissopsis* Warr. and *Marmopteryx* Paek., but distinguished, according to Dognin, by the antennae of the ♂, which are miseriate in their pectinations.

Type: *Cophocerotis jaspeata* Dognin.

*Palaeoctenis* Meyr. (= *Heteropsis* Guen.) has similar antennae in the ♂; but the type of the genus, *testaria* Guen., is from North Africa, while *C. jaspeata* Dogn. is from South America.

## SUBFAMILY TEPHROCLYSTINAE.

**Docephora** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate triangular; costa nearly straight, slightly convex near base and towards apex, incurved between; apex blunt; hindmargin strongly curved and oblique.

*Hindwings*: elongate with round hindmargin in ♀; shortened and contorted in ♂.

Forewings of ♂ on the upperside with an oval sealed swelling in the middle between the median nervure and the submedian fold; on the underside this appears as an oval hollow, with a thickened chitinous edge, fringed with short hairs and lined with a bed of rough coarse scales, as in *Sebastia* Warr., and, as in that genus, the ♂♂ have a long tuft of hairs from the base, which projects as far as the extremity of the discal hollow; but in *Docephora* the ends of this tuft are curved and club-shaped, whereas in *Sebastia* they appear as if sharply cut off. Hindwings of ♂ with the venuration quite irregular: the cell is a long oval; the costal leaves the subcostal near the base; the second subcostal, the radial, and the third median rise all close together from the rounded end of cell, which contains towards its apex an oval raised space, corresponding to that on the forewings. Abdomen of ♂ with lateral tufts, those on the penultimate segment being conspicuous by their length; antennae thick, simple; palpi rostriform, rather stout; tongue present; hind tibiae of ♂ with four spurs.

Type: *Docephora bullata* Warr.

This genus is a development of *Chloroclystis*.

**Dochephora bullata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: whitish cinereous, with a slight flesh-coloured tinge, suffused with grey and with numerous wavy darker lines; six of these near the base, making the entire basal area darker; the sixth passes through the black cell-spot; exterior line curved outwards and wavy, followed by a pale fascia, which has a dark wavy line down its centre; this again by a fuscous fascia, edged with darker and externally denticulated on both sides; this is succeeded by the denticulate white subterminal line; fringe whitish, chequered with dark grey, with a fine dark basal line.

*Hindwings*: with six lines, the fourth most distinct, and forming a diffuse fascia; the sixth strongly dentate and blackish; fringes as in forewings. The ♂ is much darker than the ♀, with the swelling blackish.

Face, palpi, top of head, front of thorax fawn-colour; top of thorax white; thorax and abdomen fawn-colour mixed with white, with the segments darker. Underside pale grey with the lines and cell-spots distinct.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

♂ ♀. S. Paolo, Brazil.

**Gymnodisca** gen. nov.

Wings ample: forewings with straight costa, curved hindmargin, and blunt apex; hindwings with rounded hindmargin, which is very slightly waved. Eyes large; forehead projecting below; palpi three times as long as head, second joint very long, rough haired, third smooth, slender; antennae simple in both sexes; tongue present; hind tibiae of ♂ with four spurs.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell not half as long as wing; discocellular very oblique and crooked; in the ♂ the subcostal nervure is bent inwards; first median from shortly before end, second and third close together from the end of cell; lower radial a little above the end of cell from the oblique lower arm of discocellular; upper radial from upper end of cell, which appears thickened; areole oval; fifth subcostal and joint stem of second, third, and fourth from the rounded end of areole: first subcostal anastomosing with costal; areole and space immediately below it beyond cell, hyaline, devoid of scales. Neuration of ♀ normal. Hindwings with discocellular oblique and angulated: two subcostals on a short common stem; first median at three-fourths, second shortly before end, third from the end; radial from the angulation of the discocellular.

Type: *Gymnodisca rubrifusa* Warr.

Distinguished from *Rhinoprora*, to which genus it is closely allied, by the hyaline discal patches of the ♂ forewings, and the neuration.

**Gymnodisca rubrifusa** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: a mixture of green, black, and rosy; basal patch very small; a broad greenish central fascia, almost touching the basal patch, and having the outer edge minutely waved and dentate; in the ♂ much mixed with blackish, in the ♀ with only the lower half black and some costal spots; submarginal fascia dark on costa, rosy grey beneath, this also in the ♂ mixed up with blackish; space between it and the central fascia rosy, except on costa, where it is green; marginal area greenish, in the ♂ suffused with dark grey and pink scales; fringe dark green, mottled with blackish.

*Hindwings*: pinky ochreous, with a bronzy appearance, with traces of a dark grey basal and central fascia, and an irregular wavy and submarginal fascia; fringe with a dark basal line, and slightly chequered with darker.

Underside bronzy with a pink tinge; basal half of forewings dark grey, edged with a dark curved line, which is continued across the hindwings and there has two curved lines between it and the base; a diffusely darker submarginal fascia on both wings; hindwings with small dark cell-spot. Head, face, palpi, antennae, and thorax pinkish ochreous; abdomen ochreous, dusted with darker; apical joint of palpi blackish.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

♂ ♀ from Gunung Ijan, Perak, and one ♂ from Padang.

### *Gymnodisca viridescens* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: green; basal area restricted, edged by a short dark line; central fascia broad, nearly approximated to the basal area, forming three blunt angulations on its outer edge, one subcostal, one median, and the third above the inner margin; dark grey tinged with rosy, traversed by a number of confused dark grey wavy lines; cell-spot large, black; submarginal fascia marked by a dark costal blotch, and some dark clouds towards the middle; otherwise the whole of the marginal area is green; fringe lead-coloured, with darker basal line.

*Hindwings*: pale cinereous, with traces of three or four dusky curved fasciae.

Head, face, palpi, and thorax cream-colour; abdomen dark grey, the last segment on the sides and the whole underside whitish; palpi externally green. Underside pale cinereous, with all the lines darker, and the cell-spots on both wings plain.

Expanse of wings: 20 mm.

One ♂ from Gunung Ijan, Perak.

### *Helastiodes* gen. nov.

I propose the new genus *Helastiodes* for those species placed by Meyrick under *Pasiphila* Meyr. = *Chloroclystis* Hüb., but which differ from true *Chloroclystis* by reason of the pectination of the ♂ antennae. Guenée's name *Helastia* cannot be used, his type *H. eupitheciaria* being only a small species of the extensive genus *Xanthorhoe* Hüb.

Type: *Helastiodes bilineolata* Wlk. (*Eupithecia*?).

### *Pasiphilodes* gen. nov.

A genus of very small species, distinguished, superficially, from its allies by the glossiness of the scales, which in certain lights, especially in *P. scintillans*, are actually sparkling.

The antennae of the ♂ are simply pubescent, and the small lateral scale-cones of the face insignificant.

Type: *P. lepta* Meyr. (*Pasiphila*).

### *Rhinoprora* gen. nov.

A development of *Chloroclystis*, characterised by the greatly elongated rostriform palpi.

Type: *R. palpata* Wlk. (*Eupithecia*).

**Rhinoprora regularis** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: green, with the markings reddish fuscous, mixed with blackish; basal patch, central fascia, and marginal area dark; the intervals green, with a dark grey or green central line; all the dark markings finely edged with blackish wavy lines; subterminal fascia more reddish; cell-spot large, blackish.

*Hindwings*: dull grey, with indistinct clouds; fringe of forewings dark grey, of hindwings lighter.

Underside dull grey, with darker grey markings; the exterior line formed of spots. Head, thorax, and abdomen faded (probably a mixture of fuscous and reddish); tip of palpi blackish.

Expanse of wings: ♀, 16 mm.; ♂, 18 mm.

Guuoug Ijau, Perak.

Very much like *Gymnolisca viridescens* in markings. The palpi of the ♀ are very much shorter than those of the ♂.

**Rhinoprora variospila** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: greenish or greyish green; the cross lines fuscous, mixed with red scales; basal patch edged with a narrow dark band mixed with red scales, oblique inwards; central fascia with its inner edge also oblique, formed by a similar band to that which edges the basal patch; its outer edge wavy and denticulate, curved outwards and forming a slight projection in the middle; the outer half of the central fascia from below the costa to near the inner margin occupied by a pale patch devoid of markings, which in the ♂ is grey-green and in the ♀ snow-white; subterminal fascia formed of three denticulate dark lines, mixed with reddish scales; marginal area green; fringe lead-coloured, with dark basal line.

*Hindwings*: pale grey, becoming greenish towards hindmargin, with three or four indistinct darker curved fasciae.

Head, face, palpi, and thorax pale cream-colour or whitish (? faded); third joint of palpi dark; abdomen mixed cinereous and reddish. Underside cinereous with a green tint, and dark grey markings.

Expanse of wings: 18 mm.

♂ ♀ from Gunong Ijau, Perak.

Of the two examples described, the ♂ is slightly smaller than the ♀, and grey-green instead of green; but the difference is probably not sexual.

**Rhinoprora viridata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale green, with darker green and grey markings; basal patch small, edged with a dark grey line; space between basal patch and central fascia with a darker green central line; central fascia broad, edged with dark grey, and suffused with dark grey and green, with three or four darker lines, which are most distinct on the costa; its outer edge is straight from costa to below middle, where it forms a rough projection and is then obliquely retracted to the inner margin before the anal angle; the space immediately beyond it whitish; subterminal line white, zigzag, preceded by dark green patches, one on costa, one in middle, and a third less distinct above anal angle; these patches are continued beyond the line to the hindmargin; fringe green, with darker basal line and chequered with darker; cell-spot blackish.

*Hindwings*: pale whitish grey, becoming green towards hindmargin, with traces of three or four darker grey curved fasciae.

Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen all faded ochreous (probably green when fresh). Underside pale green, with all the lines darker; cell-spots of both wings distinct.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♂ from Gunong Ijau, Perak.

### *Sebastia* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa gradually arched; apex blunt; hindmargin curved, oblique; underside with a tuft of long glossy hairs from the base, half as long as wing, covering a smooth space between the median and submedian veins, the centre of which is occupied by a dense bed of coarse rough scales.

*Hindwings*: with the hindmargin bluntly projecting in the middle, sinuous on either side; the costal area thickened and contorted.

Antennae thick, and faintly pubescent in ♂; palpi porrect, shortly rostriform; tongue present.

*Nervation*: forewings, cell half as long as wing; median nervure curved upwards at base; the first and second median nervules rising near one another shortly before end of cell, third from the end; radials as usual; fifth subcostal and common stem of the other four from end of areole. Hindwings, cell five-sixths of the length of the wing; costal anastomosing shortly with subcostal, then curving away; two subcostals very short; medians as in forewings, but short.

Type: *Sebastia maleformata* Warr.

### *Sebastia maleformata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale grey, with a number of darker curved lines, forming a darker basal patch, and a darker, broad, central fascia, followed by a narrow subterminal one; cell-spot black; fringe slightly chequered, with a dark basal line.

*Hindwings*: whitish, greyer towards inner and hindmargin, with traces of darker fasciae.

Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Underside glossy, whitish grey, with the exterior line dark; tuft of hair glossy white.

Expanse of wings: 18 mm.

One ♂ from Santos.

### SUBFAMILY HYDRIOMENINAE.

### *Alloeoneura* gen. nov.

Allied to *Anticlea* and *Amorbe*.

*Forewings*: with costa faintly curved; apex bluntly rounded; hindmargin curved.

*Hindwings*: rounded.

Palpi rostriform, of medium length; antennae (♀) simple, slightly thickened.

*Nervation*: cell half as long as wing, broad. Forewings, first median at five-sixths, second just before, third from the end of cell; lower radial, curved at its origin, from quite the lower half of the discocellular; upper radial from top end of cell; common stem of the second, third, and fourth subcostals from apex of areole; first and fifth close to the apex. Hindwings with the two subcostals shortly stalked, and the radial from the centre of the discocellular as usual.

Type: *Alloeoneura narmorata* Warr.

**Alloeoneura marmorata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale fuscous, mottled with dark fuscous and whitish ochreous; basal patch with its edge acutely angulated in the middle and denticulate wavy below; its basal half paler; central fascia with an oblong dark fuscous blotch from the costa reaching half-way across wing, edged on both sides with whitish, and then three or four alternately light and dark sinuous lines, interrupted towards the inner margin by these lines, so as to form only a flattened 8-shaped mark; marginal area dark fuscous towards apex and anal angle, paler between, with a jagged white subterminal line, distinct only in these darker patches, followed by a fine blackish scalloped line from apex to anal angle; fringe with dark basal line and paler mottlings.

*Hindwings*: reddish testaceous, unmarked; fringe paler, mottled.

Head, face, and antennae dark fuscous; thorax and abdomen paler; legs dark fuscous, ringed with pale ochreous. Underside yellow, mottled with fuscous, with the markings also fuscous; hindwings with brown cell-spot, traces of two lines on inner margin and marginal fascia.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Petropolis.

**Amnesicoma** gen. nov.

Resembles *Photoscotosia* Warr. in size, shape, character of markings, and structure, except that the forewings of the ♂ are quite simple, having either lost, or never acquired, the characteristic mark of that genus, viz. the tuft of long hairs along the disc.

Type: *Amnesicoma simplex* Warr.

**Amnesicoma simplex** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous grey, with dark fuscous shading, lines, and fasciae; basal area dark fuscous, containing a succession of dark fuscous wavy lines, and becoming deeper brown towards its outer edge, which is irregularly sinuous; exterior line blackish, edged internally with fuscous and externally with a narrow pale line, the space between it and the edge of the basal area being paler than the rest of the wing; the exterior line forms two small subcostal teeth outwards, then a large concave sinus, and several irregular convexities below; marginal area much suffused with fuscous, with a pale submarginal line, and a pale triangular subapical space, the lower edge of which forms an oblique streak from the apex; cell-spot linear black, in the ♀ embraced within the basal patch, which extends farther than in the ♂; in the ♀ the submarginal line, subapical patch, and central area are decidedly paler than in the ♂.

*Hindwings*: dull orange with the inner half fuscous grey, with the beginnings of some wavy lines above the anal angle, and partly along the hindmargin.

Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous cinereous. Underside dull cinereous, mixed with dull orange on the forewings as well as on the hindwings, the basal area, central line, and submarginal area being darker grey.

Expanse of wings: ♀, 58 mm.; ♂, 54 mm.

A good series from Cashmere.



**Brephoscotosia** gen. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: with costa shouldered near base at one-third, and again at three-fourths, concave between; apex blunt; hindmargin obliquely curved, subrenulate.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin rounded, subrenulate.

Palpi thick, hairy, as in *Pterocypha* H.S.; third joint concealed in second; second triangular and well separated from first; tongue present; forehead produced below; antennae of ♂ *pectinuled*; hind tibiae not thickened, with four long spurs. Forewings covered with a thick bed of hairs, except the marginal area from the second costal shoulder to the anal angle. These hairs are particularly thick and tufted beneath each shoulder.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings, costal and subcostal strongly arched near base; first subcostal nervule from shortly before the apex of the areole; common stem of second, third, and fourth, and stem of fifth from end of areole; radials as usual. Neuration of hindwings normal.

Type: *Brephoscotosia catocularia* Wlk. (*Scotosia*).

**Camptogramma albinotata** Wlk., xxxv., p. 1689, ♂.

Meyrick refers this as the ♂ to Guenée's *brujata*, the type of which is a ♀; and he may be right. But I do not think that Guenée's description warrants this identification. It seems to me more likely to be the ♀ of Walker's *brevaria* ♂, and identical with his two ♀♀, *repentinata* and *incertata*. Walker in his rendering of the description of *brujata* speaks of a "macula discalis ex atomis albis strigaeque fusca contiguae"; but I cannot see that this refers at all to the white marginal blotch which characterises *albinotata* Wlk.

**Cirrolygris** gen. nov.

Characterised in the ♂ by a bed of very fine curled hairs lying along the base of the median vein and the submedian fold, those on the fold paler and less curled; palpi rough, porrect, the third joint short, pointed; antennae simple in ♂.

Type: *C. monuria* Snell, (*Eubolia*).

Felder, observing the hairy underside of the forewings, made it a *Lygris*, but it is really quite distinct from that genus.

**Epirrhoe delimitata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dark silvery grey, with dark fuscous lines and markings; basal patch fuscous, its outer edge thrice distinctly curved, followed by a parallel thick, somewhat interrupted line; central fascia with its inner edge wavy denticulate, curved parallel to edge of basal patch: the outer edge irregularly dentate, running inwards below the middle, so that the upper half of the fascia is twice as broad as the lower; the fascia is preceded and followed by a fuscous line parallel to its edge; subterminal line white, jagged, preceded on costa by a black dentate blotch, and beyond the projection of the central fascia by two small blackish wedge-shaped marks; marginal area slightly clouded with grey; fringe grey, preceded by a geminated black dash between each vein.

*Hindwings*: in their basal half blurred fuscous, edged by a dull bluntly angulated middle line; whitish powdered with fuscous beyond, with traces of a dusky whitish-edged denticulated submarginal line; fringe as in forewings.

Head, thorax, and abdomen cinereous mottled with fuscous; collar and palpi wholly fuscous. Underside duller, suffused and dusted with fuscous, with the markings all shown, but dull; discal spots distinct, black.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

One ♂ from Larima Co., North America.

### **Erebochlora** gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Priapodes* Warr., but with simply rostrate palpi, instead of the abnormally prolonged ones that are the distinguishing characteristic of that genus. Otherwise the types of the two genera are superficially wonderfully alike.

Type: *Erebochlora tesserculata* Feld. (*Sparganidia*).

### **Hammaptera semiobliterata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: whitish ochreous, sometimes pink-tinged: extreme base pale, edged with a curved dark brown fascia; inner edge of central fascia formed by an irregular bent brown fascia; space between it and basal patch sometimes paler, sometimes as dark as the two fasciae themselves; outer edge of central fascia formed of three lines, which produce a dark fascia on the costa only, the pale space of the interior of the central fascia interrupting it, and extending to the hindmargin; the exterior edge of the central fascia forms a blunt projection between the second and third medians; submarginal line pale, preceded by a red-brown band, broadest on the costa, and followed by a fuscous shade; all alike are interrupted in the middle and reappear again above the anal angle; cell-spot dark, linear; fringe mainly dark fuscous.

*Hindwings*: of ♀ wholly smoky fuscous; of ♂ tinged in parts with paler, and with paler chequered fringes.

Face, collar, and front of thorax concolorous with pale ground-colour; abdomen fuscous, with a dark brown basal segment. Underside straw-yellow, freckled and suffused with blackish, with, in the forewings, the cell-spot, four undulating bent lines forming the outer edge of the central fascia, and the margin, black; the margin is broadly interrupted by the pale ground-colour in the middle, and contains a small pale spot at the apex; inner margin of forewings whitish. Hindwings with four curved dark lines, two in the centre and two towards the hindmargin.

Expanse of wings: ♀, 42 mm.; ♂, 38 mm.

Jamaica.

The ground-colour seems very variable: in the ♂ described it is greyish white; in the ♀ olive ochreous, tinged with brick-red.

### **Hysterura** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa gradually curved from base to apex; apex blunt; hindmargin obliquely curved; anal angle rounded.

*Hindwings*: with irregular outline; anal angle hardly indicated; inner angle bluntly rounded; hindmargin with a prominent projection in the middle, as in *Semiolithsa*, but not so precisely defined.

Antennae of ♀ simple, and of ♂ pubescent; face rounded, slightly projecting; palpi rostriform, the last joint drooping; inner margin of forewings in ♂ with a thick bed of pale hairs, directed towards the costa, and reaching almost to the anal angle; inner edge of hindwings also with a thickened tuft of hair towards the base.

*Neuration*: forewings with cell half the length of wing; first median nervule at

seven-eighths, second and third from lower end of cell; lower radial from centre of discocellular, upper from top angle of cell; last subcostal nervule from apex of areole; the other four on a common stem, which rises before the apex of areole. Hindwings with both subcostals and last two median nervules on a rather long common stem.

Type: *H. multifaria* (Swinhoe).

#### **Lygridopsis** gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Hysterura*, but with the hindwings well rounded and slightly wavy, without any projection in the centre of the hindmargin; forewings beneath with only a *short* tuft of pale hairs, as in *Lygris*; otherwise agreeing with *Hysterura*.

Type: *Lygridopsis cervinaris* (Moore).

#### **Odezia tibiale** Esp.

The type-form of *tibiale* Esp. has the white band of the forewings broad, and none at all on the hindwings above; in the form *moeroraria* Fr. the width of the band on the forewings is reduced, the hindwings still remaining all black; in *decisata* Wlk. the band on the forewings is like that in *moeroraria*, but there is a corresponding narrow band on the upperside of the hindwings; in *eversmannaria* H.S. both bands are broadly white, that in the hindwings bulging in the centre. The species may in all cases be distinguished by the whole of the fringes of the hindwings being white.

#### **Orthonama** Hüb., *Verz.*, p. 331.

Contains three species: *vitulbata* Hüb., No. 3193; *lignata* Hüb., No. 3194; *agata* Hüb., No. 3195. Of these the first and last belong to his previously placed genus *Coenoculpe*, leaving *lignata* (= *vittata* Borkh.) as the type of *Orthonama*. The ♂ antennae are ciliated. To this genus will be referred *polygrammata* Bkh., *obstipata* Fabr., *lutulentata* Snell.

#### **Otoplecta** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa arched throughout; apex blunt; hindmargin curved; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: with well-rounded hindmargin; inner margin in the ♂ broken below the middle, with a large scaly flap from the base, folded over flat on the upperside.

Antennae simple, annulated, in both sexes; palpi porrect, shortly rostriform.

*Nervation* of forewings normal. In the hindwings the costal anastomoses with subcostal to beyond the end of cell, where it curves off abruptly from the first subcostal nervule; the second subcostal rises from near the top of the discocellular; this is angulated, and the radial rises from below the angulation; lower angle of cell rounded; in the ♂ the three median nervules rise at equal intervals from the rounded angle, the first being distorted towards the inner margin; in the ♀ the first rises only just beyond the middle of cell, and runs straight.

Type: *Otoplecta frigida* Butler (*Coremia*).

#### **Paraplaneta** gen. nov.

Like *Cataclysmus* Hüb. in that the upper radial and fifth subcostal vein are stalked together; but the antennae of the ♂ are as strongly pectinated as in *Xanthorhoe* Hüb.

Type: *Paraplaneta conturbata* Wlk. (*Laurentia*).

**Photoscotosia funebris** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull dark smoky brown; the basal line, slightly curved, the inner edge of the central fascia, vertical and wavy, and the outer edge, irregularly jagged, and with a projecting beak between the second and third median nervules, all black; cell-spot linear, black; many slender indistinct undulating dark lines can be discerned between the lines; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: bright orange; costa whitish; inner margin broadly smoky brown; hindmargin from anal angle to radial blackish.

Head, thorax, and abdomen smoky brown, the abdomen with paler tufts. Underside of forewings dull blackish, with the disc only dirty white; hindwings orange, with dull cinereous inner and blackish hindmargin.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm.

One ♂ from China.

**Photoscotosia velutina** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: shining pinkish grey, suffused with brownish, and with dark brown and black-brown wavy lines; basal patch small, edged by a nearly vertical line, dull brown; inner edge of central fascia thick, velvety black; exterior line edged with velvety black near the costa only, then slender, forming a blunt beak between the second and third median nervules, then running inwards to two-thirds of the inner margin; it is preceded by two brown lines, whose course is parallel to itself; central space towards costa pale; marginal area irregularly suffused with smoky brown, and traversed by a paler submarginal line, which is edged on either side with darker; a short oblique apical streak; beyond the fascia in the paler space between it and the submarginal region can sometimes be traced two or three fine wavy lines.

*Hindwings*: silky white, with the inner margin smoky, and the hindmargin blackish; a grey bluntly denticulated curved line at two-thirds, which in the ♀ is only distinct near the inner margin. Fringe of both wings dark grey, with a strong black basal line; fringe of hindwings at the apex only white.

Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous cinereous. Underside white, smeared with grey; a dark discal line on both wings, which becomes broad on costa of forewing; apical region of forewing smoky black, leaving the extreme apex white; discal marks blackish, linear, more distinct than on upperside, that of the forewing being there lost in the inner edge of the central fascia.

Expanse of wings: 54 mm.

China.

**Plemyriopsis** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: narrow; costa straight at first, strongly arched in the latter half; apex subfalcate; hindmargin elbowed at end of second median nervule, above which it is slightly, and below it extremely oblique; anal angle quite rounded off.

*Hindwings*: broad; hindmargin with an elbow at the end of second median nervule, on either side of which it is straight.

Antennae of ♀ short, laminated; palpi shortly porrect, triangular; tongue present; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings, discocellular biangulated; first median at four-fifths, second and third together from the lower end of cell; lower radial from the lower angle of discocellular, upper from the upper angle; fifth

subcostal from the upper end of cell, first and joint stem of next three together from apex of areole. Hindwings, two subcostals on long stem; radial from upper end of discocellular; first median at four-fifths, second a little before end.

Type: *Plenypriopsis distincta* Wlk. (*Erosia*) = *Dineurodes* (?) *populonia* Druce, *Biol. Centr. Am. Lep. Hel.*, ii., p. 176.

### Plerocymia Hüb.

*Plerocymia* Hüb., *Verz.*, p. 330.

*Entephria* Hüb., *Verz.*, p. 332.

*Onychia* Hüb., *Verz.*, p. 334.

*Ortholitha* Hüb., *Verz.*, p. 338; *Led.*; S. & W.

*Eubolia* Boisd.

By the law of priority *Ortholitha* must give place to *Plerocymia*. Under this genus Hübner placed four species—*cervinata*, *dubitata*, *certata*, and *bilineata*. Of these *certata* belongs to his own genus *Calocalpe*, *dubitata* to *Triphosa* Stph., while *bilineata* has become the type of *Campyogramma* Stph., so that *cervinata*, the first-placed species, is left as type of *Plerocymia*.

### Priapodes gen. nov.

*Forewings*: ample; costa faintly arched; apex obtuse; hindmargin well curved; anal angle indistinct.

*Hindwings*: ample, somewhat produced at apex; hindmargin weakly rounded.

Abdomen (♂) strong, with rather prominent anal segment; antennae (♂) simple; tongue present; palpi three times as long as head, horizontally perfect, laterally compressed, smoothly scaled; terminal joint short, button-shaped, second joint extraordinarily long; legs long; hind tibiae with four spurs. Neuration normal. Scaling dense: forewings black and green; hindwings black and white.

Type: *Priapodes longipalpata* (Th. Mg.).

A South American genus of large-sized insects.

### Pseudocollix gen. nov.

Differs from *Collix* Guen. (1) in having only a small cell-spot instead of a large one consisting of raised black scales; (2) in the much reduced length of the palpi.

Type: *P. hyperythra* (Hmps.).

### Pterocypha inangulata sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale grey, pink-tinged; basal patch edged by a straight black line, preceded by a thinner one; central fascia edged on both sides internally with dark fuscous; its inner edge with two indentations, one, subcostal, obtuse; the other below the middle, acute; its outer edge with two prominent lobes, one on either side of the second median; on the submedian fold the dark edges of the central fascia unite; discal spot black, circled with whitish, and that again with a slender black outline; underneath it are two pale oval spots, obliquely below one another; a dark apical streak, with the space above it paler.

*Hindwings*: cinereous, darker towards the hindmargin, before which is a broad pale curved fascia, preceded by a dark bent line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen cinereous, mixed with paler. Underside ochreous yellowish, with distinct black cell-spots, outer bent line, and marginal fasciae, the latter having a small space pale in the middle of the hindmargin and at the apex of the forewing.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♀ from Jamaica. *Laurentia anguinialis* H.S., *Corr. Bl.*, 1870, p. 189, from Cuba, may be the same insect.

### **Pterocypha xantholiva** sp. nov.

*Forewings* (♀): pale ochreous olive, with darker olive fuscous lines and bands; basal patch consisting of two inwardly oblique dark-edged olive bands; extreme base and narrow fascia beyond, pale ochreous; central fascia broad; its inner edge formed by an inwardly oblique olive fascia edged with fuscous, and showing three dark lines on the costa; its outer edge also consisting of an olive fascia, the edges of which are formed by dark fuscous lines with another down the centre; these lines form two projecting lobes on either side of the second median; intervening space between the olive edges of the central fascia pale ochreous olive with a dark cell-spot; marginal area consisting of a series of alternate darker and lighter olive lines; fringe dark olive.

*Hindwings*: dull orange, suffused with smoky fuscous along inner margin, where there are traces of the beginnings of several undulating darker lines; hindmargin suffusedly fuscous; fringe fuscous, with a blackish basal line, preceded by a narrow clear orange space before each denticulation.

Head, thorax, and abdomen cinereous olive. In the ♂ the markings of the forewings are more or less hidden and obscured by the pilosity of the surface; the subterminal line is, however, plainer, preceded by an olive fascia, and followed by darker shades; a short black zigzag streak from the apex. In the hindwings the inner-marginal half is obscured with dark olive pilose scales. Underside yellow, deeper in ♀ than in ♂; the cell-spots, outer line, and marginal fascia black; the apex of both wings and a small space in the middle of the hindmargin pale or whitish; before the exterior line are traces of another narrower and straighter line.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm.

♂ ♀ from the Felder collection—without exact locality given.

### **Trichodezia** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Odezia* Boisd. by the presence of a long tuft of dark hairs towards the inner margin of the forewings on the underside, similar to that which occurs in *Photocotosia* Warr.

Type: *T. albovittata* Guen. (*Odezia*).

### **Anisomelia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: very broad; costa slightly convex throughout; apex not acute; hindmargin uniformly curved; inner margin sinuate, fringed in its outer half.

*Hindwings*: small; hindmargin rounded; inner margin with a triangular lappet; (in the type this is quite flattened out, in the setting).

Palpi shortly porrect and slightly hairy; tongue present; legs and abdomen beneath very hairy; antennae (♂) a little beyond the base thickened and bent, coarsely pubescent, almost finely ciliated.

*Nervation*: forewings, cell barely one-third as long as wing; discocellular with lower arm very oblique; first median nervule from three-fourths of the cell; second just before, third from, the end of cell, which is deeply wedge-shaped; lower radial from middle, upper from upper end of the discocellular; as far as can be seen (without denudation of the type) all five subcostals on a common stem. Hindwings with costal widely divergent from subcostal.

Type: *Anisometia oriolata* Feld. (*Erateina*).

#### SUBFAMILY PLITODINAE.

##### **Ochroplitodes** gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Plutodes* Guen. and *Archiplutodes* Warr., the antennae being unipectinate; hindmargin of forewings sinuate, incurved in the upper half, and bowed in the lower; hindwings with hindmargin irregular and bluntly elbowed above the middle; wings with no metallic markings, ochreous with fuscous transverse striae, as in *Fidonia*.

Type: *Ochroplitodes sordida* Warr.

##### **Ochroplitodes sordida** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale straw-colour, with the basal and marginal regions dull greyish fuscous, consisting of an agglomeration of transverse striae, through which the ground-colour is in parts discernible, especially at the anal angle; basal area angulated below the costa on its outer edge; marginal area edged internally with a straight oblique line, parallel to hindmargin; central area with very few fuscous striae, the two lines indicated by pale spaces without any striae at all.

*Hindwings*: with the whole surface more or less striated with fuscous, with a paler curved central line or space, corresponding to the exterior pale space on the forewings, and the hindmargin paler, smeared with yellowish, and with three or four blackish marginal dots towards the apex.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside the same, but duller and paler.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♂, probably from Africa.

#### SUBFAMILY PALYADINAE.

##### **Cabira** H.S.

Akin to *Angeronopsis* Warr., but with less ample wings; distinguished from that genus by the strongly pectinated antennae of the ♂.

Type: *Cabira ochropurpuraria* H.S.

The name *Cabira* was proposed by Sodoffsky, *Bull. Mosc.*, 1837, vi., p. 17, in the place of *Cabera* Treitschke, 1825, on the ground that this was too near *Caberea* Lamarx, used in 1816 for a genus of *Polyzoa*. The name *Cabera* of Treitschke for the well-known European species which were referred to it was unnecessary, being anticipated by Hübner's *Deilinia*. For the South American insect of H.S., which I regard as not congeneric with the old-world species of *Deilinia*, I propose to employ Sodoffsky's spelling *Cabira*, as used for this species by H.S. himself.

## SUBFAMILY DELINIINAE.

**Bapta subnotata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: silky white, with a small brown spot on the costa at one-third, and another at two-thirds, indicating the origin of the two transverse lines, which are hardly discernible; cell-spot small, dark.

*Hindwings*: with a faint brown exterior line, and small cell-spot; fringe white in both wings, with a fine brown basal line.

Head, face, thorax, and abdomen white. Underside white, with the discal spots only dark.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♂ from Hakodate, Japan.

This can hardly be a form of *B. bimaculata* Fab.

**Orthobrachia** gen. nov.

Separated from *Stegania*, and the other genera in which the second subcostal of the forewings is wanting, by (1) the ♂ antennae, which are shortly and stiffly bipectinate to three-fourths; (2) by the second median of both wings rising *before* the end of cell, and by the absence of a fovea in forewings. The wings are longer and stronger than in *Stegania*, resembling those of *Heterostegania* Warr.

Type: *Orthobrachia latifasciata* Moore (*Stegania*).

**Parabapta** gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Bapta* Stph., but characterised by the antennae of the ♂, which are armed with short fascicles of curled cilia, and by the excessively short palpi.

Type: *Parabapta aetheriata* Graeser (*Bapta*).

## SUBFAMILY BRACCINAE.

**Bursada fulvimacula** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: with the basal area, and an irregular sinuous band from the costa at two-thirds, narrowing out towards the anal angle, rich coppery orange, margined with reddish; rest of the wings black.

*Hindwings*: mainly coppery orange; costa and hindmargin black, the latter more broadly at apex and anal angle; inner margin also black, with a black blotch before the anal angle.

Head, thorax, abdomen, and antennae all black. Underside like upper.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 20 mm.; ♀, 22 mm.

Five ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, from Lifu.

Nearest *Synestia* Meyr. from New Guinea, but smaller and much richer coloured.

**Dichostrepsia** gen. nov.

In shape of wings, structure of palpi and antennae, agreeing with *Sauyalopsis* Warr., as also in venation, except in the following points: in the forewings the median nervure is abnormally curved upwards close to the base, and the submedian similarly curved downwards; between the median, where it is thus curved, and the submedian fold lies an elongated partially scaled bladderly patch. In the hindwings the costal is free, but closely approximated to the subcostal for a short distance before the middle of the cell.

Type: *D. tricolorata* Warr.



**Dichostrepsia tricolorata** sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: black, with a jagged-edged coppery red patch on the inner margin, from near the base to shortly before the anal angle, extending two-thirds across the wing; beyond the cell a subquadrate lemon-yellow patch.

*Hindwings*: coppery red, with a narrow black border, the line of separation being regularly crenulate.

Underside like upper, with the following additions: the forewing has a basal subcostal red streak reaching to two-thirds; towards the hindmargin there are five elongated pale yellow blotches between the veins; in the hindwings, instead of the continuous black border, the veins at their extremity have each an elongated black blotch, the intervals being pale yellow; fringe entirely black. The red tint of the underside is paler than that of the upper. Palpi, forehead, thorax, black; legs black spotted with yellow; abdomen yellow, with the dorsal and lateral lines and segmental divisions broadly black; face and two spots in middle of thorax yellow; patagia red at the base.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♂ from South America, without precise locality.

**Dichostrepsia unciata** sp. nov.

Wings brown-black; forewings with a triangular oval red spot beyond the cell, nearer the costa than the hind or inner margin. Underside smoky brown; forewings with the red patch brighter; hindwings with veins black.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from the Felder collection, from Peru.

The bladder beneath the median vein is plain enough; but the distortion of the veins is not so great as in the typical species *tricolorata* Warr.

**Emplocia** H.S.

*Forewings*: with costa nearly straight; hindmargin curved, rather bulging.

*Hindwings*: with the hindmargin from anal angle nearly straight, curved only at the apical angle.

Palpi porrect, terminal joint acute; tongue present; antennae of ♂ well pectinated, the pectinations themselves finely ciliated; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell three-fifths of wing; discocellular straight, curved outwards just before apex; first median nervule at three-fifths, second at four-fifths, third from end; lower radial from centre of discocellular; upper from upper end of cell, bent downwards shortly after its rise; five subcostals on a common stem. Hindwings, cell three-fifths; discocellular angulated; costal very closely approximated to subcostal for quite half the cell, appearing to anastomose; first subcostal just before end of cell; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Emplocia bifeneestrata* H.S.

A red stripe from the base of each wing, one or more pale spots towards apex of forewing.

**Mnesipenthe** gen. nov.

Like *Sangalopsis* in size, shape, and structure; differing in the absence of coloration, the wings being black, with a pellucid white cell-patch, and in the neuration. In the forewings the second and third median nervules are strongly

concave to each other, the third being bent downwards in the direction of the anal angle; the lower radial is curved parallel to the third median; in the hindwings the fold which divides the cell longitudinally, instead of running straight from the discocellular to the hindmargin as usual, is curved down to join the third median just beyond half-way; antennae of ♀ pectinated, shorter than in ♂.

Type: *M. subcana* Wlk. (*Melanchroia*).

#### **Mnesipenthe obliquisignata** sp. nov.

Wings dull sooty black with a greyish tinge towards the base, more extensively so in the hindwings; beyond the cell in the forewings is an oblique long oval white patch crossed by third median as a thread-like dark line; in *subcana* the blotch is subquadrate, and does not reach below the third median. Underside of forewings dull blackish, with the costa and apical region hoary grey; hindwings dull dark grey, with all the veins and the folds between them paler hoary grey. Head, antennae, terminal joint of palpi, thorax, and abdomen blackish grey; face pale grey with darker centre; tongue, base of palpi, base of patagia, and body at base of forewings yellow; abdomen paler beneath.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

Three ♂♂ and three ♀♀, all from Petropolis.

#### **Nelopsis** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate, twice as long as broad; costa slightly curved; hindmargin obliquely curved.

*Hindwings*: elongate, the hindmargin rounded, but straighter towards anal angle.

Tongue present; palpi correct; antennae of ♂ pectinated as in *Sanyala* Wlk., the pectinations being thick to the end, oblique, and folding over one another beneath; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell fully three-fifths of wing; first median at two-thirds, second at five-sixths, third from end; lower radial from centre of discocellular, upper from just below upper angle of cell; last three subcostals on a common stem from before upper end of cell; second subcostal out of first. Hindwings with costal approximated to subcostal nearly to middle; first subcostal rising just before end of cell.

Type: *Nelopsis nasuta* Wlk. (*Mennis*).

#### **Pseudobracca** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa gradually curved throughout; apex blunt; hindmargin rounded, more obliquely towards the anal angle.

*Hindwings*: with fully rounded hindmargin.

Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinated; forehead rounded; palpi short, stout, terminal joint stumpy; tongue present.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings, discocellular sinuous; first median at three-fourths, second at seven-eighths, third from end of cell; two radials from near together about the middle of the discocellular, the lower curved and slightly distorted in its course; first and second subcostals on a long common stem from just before the end of cell, anastomosing with costal; last three subcostals on a common stem from the end of cell, the common stem of the third and fourth

anastomosing with the second. Hindwings, discocellular angulated; costal approximated shortly to subcostal near base; first subcostal nervule parting before end of cell; no radial; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Pseudobracca imitatrix* Warr.

#### **Pseudobracca imitatrix** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull black, with a large irregular whitish blotch on the inner margin reaching more than half across the wing, followed by an oblique oval whitish blotch towards apex; a submarginal series of white spots, interrupted opposite the cell; three small white spots obliquely placed near the base on the inner margin; a white basal subcostal dash, and a yellow basal oblong spot.

*Hindwings*: black, with a broad central area white, and a series of eight submarginal spots, larger than those in the forewings; a minute dark discal dot.

Underside the same, but the base of both wings smeared with yellowish. Head and tips of palpi black; face and palpi yellow; thorax yellowish; abdomen black, with yellowish lateral streaks, and the penultimate segment wholly yellow; underside of abdomen and femora yellow; tibiae and tarsi grey.

Expanse of wings: 54 mm.

One ♂ from South America.

#### **Sangala** Wlk.

At p. 384 of vol. ii. Walker placed under *Sangala* the two species *gloriosa* and *coelisigna*; the first of these he subsequently, without noticing it, removed into the genus *Siosta*, vii., p. 1688, leaving *coelisigna* to stand as type of *Sangala*. The genus is characterised by the peculiar form of the pectinations of the ♂ antennae. These are thick, and stiff throughout, with a narrow base; directed obliquely forward, and tending to fold over one another underneath: they vary in length according to the species, being shortest in the type-species, *coelisigna* Wlk.

#### **Sangalopsis** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: broad, triangular, as in *Siosta* Wlk.: costa nearly straight; hindmargin obliquely curved.

*Hindwings*: broad, well rounded.

Palpi porrect; tongue present; antennae of the ♂ with long pectinations, each pectination being finely ciliated; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell barely half the length of wing; discocellular nearly straight; first submedian at two-thirds, second at five-sixths, third from lower end of cell; lower radial from middle of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; fifth subcostal from just before end of cell, curving upwards so as almost to touch the common stem of the other four. Hindwings with costal free, only approximating to subcostal near the base; first subcostal just before end of cell; medians as in forewings.

Type: *S. altera* Wlk. (*Nelo*).

#### **Sangalopsis lunata** sp. nov.

Wings dark smoky brown-black; forewings with a small diffusely edged bluish white lunate mark towards the anal angle, passing across the three median nervules. Underside the same, with the veins of the hindwings black.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

Three ♂♂ from Peru.

**Sangalopsis marginata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: coppery red; costa narrowly and concisely black; inner margin and lower half of base diffusely blackish; hindmargin broadly black, thinning off towards the anal angle, the edge of the black part forming a regular curve.

*Hindwings*: black. Underside the same.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♂ from South America, without exact locality.

**Siosta** Wlk.

The genus was created by Walker, vii., p. 1688, for Latreille's *bifasciata*, without apparently Walker's observing that it was the same insect which at vol. ii., p. 384, he had described as *Sangala gloriosa*. I retain the name *Siosta*, as he expressly states that the antennae of the ♂ are subserrate.

Type: *S. bifasciata* Latr. (*Callimorpha*).

## SUBFAMILY ABRAXINAE.

**Abraxas cuneifera** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull yellowish white; extreme base, a basal line, and a costal mark above the black discal spot, darker; basal area yellowish; a broad yellowish sinuous exterior line edged on both sides with black, that on the inner side being nearly continuous and much incurved at the costa, that on the outside represented by wedge-shaped black marks on the veins and excurved at the costa; hindmargin with a row of large black dots.

*Hindwings*: with a central black dot, and marginal row of black dots, as in forewings.

Thorax and abdomen yellowish, the latter with a row of dorsal black blotches; collar and frontlet deeper yellow; face, palpi, and antennae fuscous. Underside dull whitish, with only the cell-spots black, and a black spot at the base of the hindwings.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

One ♀, unfortunately without locality.

Allied to *metamorpha* Warr. from Sikkim, and *flavisimata* Warr. from Japan. but both wings are broader, less elongate.

**Diptychis** Feld., *Reise Nov.*

*Forewings*: elongate; costa rather abruptly convex at base, then nearly straight to apex, which is blunt; hindmargin very oblique; inner margin only two-thirds as long as costal.

*Hindwings*: two-thirds as long as forewings; hindmargin rounded.

Palpi short, weak, drooping, slightly hairy beneath; tongue present; forehead flat; antennae (♂) thick, laminated; hind tibiae short, swollen, with a tuft of hair above.

*Nervation*: forewings, cell three-fifths of length of wing; discocellular straight; lower margin of cell towards end inclining inwards; first median nervule at two-thirds, second at seven-eighths, third from lower end of cell; *lower radial from a little below the centre of discocellular*; upper radial from upper angle of cell; third, fourth, and fifth subcostal nervules on a common stem from shortly before end of

cell; fifth leaving at about one-fourth, third and fourth separating at one-half; first and second apparently free; second approaching the stem of the other three. Hindwings, costal, strongly formed, is curved downwards, closely approximated to subcostal for half the length of cell, away from the costa towards the middle of the wing; costal then curves right away into apex; first subcostal starts from before the end of cell, which is still more inclined inwards; second subcostal from angle of cell, reaching hindmargin in its middle, the first reaching it half-way between the second and the costal, so that the three costal veins together occupy fully half the wing; discocellular straight; no radial. Both wings have the inner margin so wrapped round that the veins cannot be distinguished; the fold is probably natural, as in the African genus *Parapygodes* Warr.

Type: *Diptychis geometrina* Feld.

#### SUBFAMILY ASCOTINAE.

#### *Blepharoctenucha* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, curved only just before apex; hindmargin very oblique, bent at one-third below apex.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin only slightly curved, broadly crenulate.

Forehead hairy, prominent; tongue present; antennae of ♂ with shaft thickened, bidentate, each tooth with a fascicle of cilia; palpi short, thick, terminal joint invisible.

Like *Medasina* Moore, but first subcostal of forewings from cell, not out of costal.

Type: *B. virescens* Butler (*Heimerophila*).

#### *Bronchelia scolopaiea*.

*Phal. Noctua scolopaiea* Drury, *Exot. Ins.*, ii., Pl. xxii., fig. 1, App. ii. Jamaica.

*Aleis scolopacea* Westw., *Edn. Drury*, ii., p. 40, Pl. xxii., fig. 1.

“ “ Westw., *Danc. Nat. Libr.*, 37, p. 218, Pl. xxvii., fig. 2.

*Bearmia* “ H.S., *Corr. Bl.*, 1870, p. 187. Cuba.

“ “ Gundl., *Contr. Ent. Cuba*, p. 402.

“ “ Moeschl., *Portorico*, p. 264. Portorico.

*Bronchelia* “ Wlk., xxi., p. 453.

“ *matronaria* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 288, ♀. Cayenne.

“ “ Wlk., xxi., p. 455.

“ *transitaria* Wlk., xxi., p. 453, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.

“ *nyctalemonaria* Wlk., xxi., p. 454, ♂ ♀. Type in Brit. Mus.

S. Domingo.

The species may be recognised by the upstanding hairs which are sparsely scattered over the whole surface of the hindwings. Mr. Moore was wrong in making Drury's insect identical with the Indian *E. pardicelata* of Walker. Hence, I imagine, the omission of the species by Druce.

#### *Ectropidia* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate, narrow; costa straight for three-fourths, then elbowed and curved; apex blunt and rectangular; hindmargin curved, in its lower half very oblique; anal angle obtuse.

*Hindwings*: in ♀ with rounded hindmargin; in ♂ produced in centre and wavy; anal angle distorted, with some thick layers of hair on the underside, and the hindmargin before the angle incised.

Abdomen of ♂ with tufts of hair towards anus. Antennae of ♂ with geminated cilia for two-thirds, then simple; ♀ antennae simple throughout. Palpi (as far as can be made out) short, stout; tongue present; hind tibiae of ♂ thickened, with a pencil of hairs and four spurs.

Type: *Ectropidia exprinata* Wlk. (*Acidalia*).

#### **Hymenomima** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: short and broad; costa straight; apex blunt, rounded; hindmargin curved.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin strongly curved and rather irregularly and abruptly produced in the middle.

Forewings in the ♂ with a very large circular scaleless fovea. Antennae in both sexes pectinated, more strongly in ♂ than ♀; tongue small; palpi triangular, short, drooping; hind tibiae of ♂ with four short spurs. Neuration normal; but radial of forewings rising from decidedly above the centre of the discocellular.

Type: *Hymenomima cogitaria* Moeschler (*Boarmia*).

#### **Phanerothyris** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa straight; apex rounded; hindmargin oblique, slightly wavy; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: broader than forewings, with rounded hindmargin.

Forewings of ♂, instead of the fovea at the usual place, with an elongated hyaline space along the underside of the median vein, extending half-way from the first line to the base. Palpi obliquely upcurved, the second joint short; tongue present; antennae of the ♂ subserrate, pubescent; hind tibiae thickened with four very short spurs.

Type: *Phanerothyris incertaria* Leech (*Boarmia*).

#### **Prionomelia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate, with costa straight, apex blunt, hindmargin oblique; anal angle well defined.

*Hindwings*: with round hindmargin.

Palpi very short and stumpy; tongue present; antennae of ♂ shortly biserrate; hind tibiae with four short spurs.

*Neuration*: cell more than half as long as wings. Forewings, first median at two-thirds; second and third from lower end of cell; radials as usual. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal for nearly half the length of cell; first subcostal and second median nervule from just before the end of cell; first median at two-thirds.

Type: *Prionomelia grisea* Warr.

#### **Symmetroctena** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa nearly straight, slightly curved towards apex, which is blunt; hindmargin curved, not very oblique.

*Hindwings*: with well-rounded hindmargin.

Antennae of ♂ with neat straight pectinations for five-sixths; palpi very short, slender; tongue present; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell more than half the length of wing, narrowed towards the extremity; first median at three-fourths, second at seven-eighths, third from end; radials as usual; all five subcostals on a common stem from seven-eighths. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal for quite half the length of cell; first subcostal and second median from just before end of cell; first median at three-fourths; radial from centre of discocellular.

Type: *S. fumosa* Warr.

A genus of small, rather delicate insects, with rather sparse scaling and fine veins.

### **Symmetroctena fumosa** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: grey, with dark grey suffusion and markings; central fascia broad; its inner edge vertically curved, blackish, at one-fourth, geminated, the intervening space sometimes filled up with blackish; the outer edge denticulate, from three-fourths of costa, curved outwards below costa, then inwards to inner margin just beyond middle; an outer dark dentate line from costa before apex, approximated to outer edge of central fascia in its lower course; fringe chequered, pale and dark grey.

*Hindwings*: whitish, with the hindmargin becoming smoky grey, beyond an indistinct submarginal line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with forewings. Underside dull whitish, speckled and suffused with grey, with the outer line shown by a series of dots; cell-spots small, dark.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Queensland.

### **Zygoctenia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: ample; costa straight, slightly convex just before apex; hindmargin curved, somewhat bowed, slightly wavy.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin irregular, wavy, rather squared in the middle.

Palpi porrect; third joint distinct, drooping; tongue present; hind tibiae thickened, hairy, with two pairs of spurs; antennae of ♂ of peculiar structure, the outer side of the shaft being armed with fascicles of cilia, and the inner with short velvety scales, almost the apical half being filiform. The underside of the hindwings at the anal angle and along the submedian fold is covered with long hairs. Forewings with distinct fovea. Neuration normal.

Type: *Zygoctenia cinerosa* Warr.

### **Zygoctenia cinerosa** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ashy grey, the lines dark fuscous; first near base angulated near costa; second from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, sinuous, denticulated, marked more clearly on the veins; submarginal line pale, preceded by a fuscous shade; discal spot round, blackish.

*Hindwings*: the same, but with no basal line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen all cinereous; scales of the inner side of antennae mottled dark and light. Underside dull cinereous ochreous, darker towards the hindmargin; hairs at the anal angle tawny.

Expanse of wings: 60 mm.

One ♂ from Adonara, collected by Doherty.

## SUBFAMILY SCOTOPTERYGINAE.

**Catascia fumosa** sp. nov.

Very close to *ventraria* Guen., but the forewings more rounded at the apex; both wings smoky fuscous, with only the central area towards the costa slightly paler; the markings always very indistinct. Underside like *ventraria*, but with a submarginal fascia always darker.

A long series from Japan, showing no variation at all.

**Parascotia olivacea** sp. nov.

*Wings*: dull tawny fuscous, with an olive tint; central area darker, limited towards base by a slightly paler curved fascia, and externally by a pale denticulated one, which is recurved towards the costa; the first pale fascia is absent on the hindwings, which therefore have the whole basal two-thirds darker; an indistinct dark cell-spot on forewings.

Underside darker, with a pale ochreous whitish curved marginal fascia, more incurved towards costa. Head and thorax concolorous; abdomen black, with pale segmental rings; beneath pale ochreous.

One ♂ from the Felder collection, from Spiti, N.W. India; the same size as *tenebraria* Esp., but of quite a different tint.

## SUBFAMILY FIDONINAE.

**Ematurga bilineata** sp. nov.

*Wings*: pale cinereous, almost entirely covered with fuscous strigae.

*Forewings*: with two darker curved fuscous lines, one near base, the other exterior; an indistinct dark cell-spot; a faintly indicated darker central shade and submarginal shade; fringe concolorous, with a row of long blackish spots at the base.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the two curved lines close together, both beyond the cell-dot.

Head, thorax, and abdomen cinereous; shaft of antennae annulated black and white, the pectinations black. Underside yellowish ochreous, with faintly darker strigulations.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♂ in the Felder collection, without a label itself, but placed along with several insects from Knysna, South Africa.

*Fidonia* (?) *ordinata* Wlk., xxiv., p. 1038, the type of which is a ♀, and, like the present insect, of unknown locality, may be identical.

## SUBFAMILY SELIDOSEMINAE.

**Anagoge** (?) **nigrilineata** sp. nov.

*Wings*: dull reddish brown, finely sprinkled with black atoms.

*Forewings*: with costa broadly dark blackish brown, and with two similar-coloured transverse lines; the first at one-third, vertical, straight or slightly wavy; the second from costa before apex to inner margin at four-fifths, oblique and slightly concave outwards; a small black cell-spot.

*Hindwings*: with only the second line, and this running parallel to the hindmargin. Fringes concolorous.



Head, face, thorax, and abdomen all concolorous. Underside paler, duller, less reddish, with the markings hardly visible. Underside of abdomen and the legs, much paler; the legs long and slender; hind tibiae of ♂ with four very long spurs.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

Jamaica.

### *Cidariophanes* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: twice as long as broad: costa curved at base, then nearly straight to apex, which is blunt and rectangular; hindmargin irregularly wavy, vertical above, the lower third oblique; anal angle rounded off.

*Hindwings*: rather elongate; hindmargin wavy, with both angles rounded.

Abdomen of ♂ short; palpi porrect, short; second joint hairy, third smooth, small; antennae simple, but thick; hind tibiae thickened, with four spurs.

*Neuration*: forewings, cell rather more than half the length of wing; first median at five-sixths, second and third together from lower angle of cell; radials as usual; last subcostal from just before end of cell, first four on common stem from five-sixths. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal for three-fourths of cell; two subcostals from upper angle; first median at five-sixths, second a little before the end of cell, third from the end; this and the second subcostal both curved inwards, and the space between them consequently narrowed. Scaling smooth, the markings reminding one superficially of *Cidaria*.

Type: *C. ischnopterata* Warr.

Distinguished from *Ischnopteris* Hüb. by the shorter abdomen and wings and the generally weaker build.

### *Cidariophanes ischnopterata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: with basal patch and central fascia olive-brown, the latter finely edged on both sides with darker; the inner edge nearly vertical, with two teeth running into the fascia, the upper acute, the lower obtuse, preceded first by a fine whitish line, and that by a pale greenish ochreous fascia; the outer edge dentate, wavy, forming a broad blunt projection in midwing, followed by a white line and greenish ochreous fascia; subterminal line whitish, irregularly jagged, preceded on costa by a triangular fuscous blotch, and above the anal angle by a narrower oblong one; marginal area irregularly clouded with fuscous, with an oblique whitish streak in the middle from the subterminal line, running into the fringe; fringe fuscous, mixed with olive, and with pale lines at the ends of some of the veins, and with black white-edged basal spots between the veins; central fascia with a dull dark cell-spot; base of the wing in the middle with a small white dot.

*Hindwings*: dull cinereous ochreous, tinged with olive; two dentate dark lines, edged externally with paler, from the inner margin before the anal angle, the upper one not continued across the wing; fringe concolorous, with black spots at base between the veins; discal spot large, brown.

Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous olive. Underside pale cinereous ochreous, tinged with olive and dusted with olive fuscous; the forewings darker, and slightly suffused with rosy; all the markings faintly showing through; cell-spots very large, brown, distinct.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Brazil.

**Lithina triumbrata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale mouse-colour, with three transverse dark grey lines, often very indistinct; the first at one-fourth, bent inwards below the costa; the second, the thickest, slightly sinuous, from a little beyond centre of inner margin to costa at five-sixths, below which it is incurved; third subterminal, parallel to hindmargin; all three are sometimes marked with dark dashes on the veins; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: paler, with a very indistinct darker central shade.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; frontlet whitish; face and antennae rusty. Underside of both wings alike, glossy pale mouse-colour, with a single curved thick darker shade at two-thirds on each wing.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 40 mm.; ♀, 36 mm.

Several of both sexes from Cashmere.

**Oenoptila mixtata.**

*Ocydia mixtata* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 56, ♂. Brazil.

" " Wlk., xx., p. 51.

*Stegania* (?) *transitaria* Guen., *Phal.*, ii., p. 46, ♀, Pl. xiii., fig. 4. ? Brazil.

" " Wlk., xxiii., p. 863.

*Angerona* (?) *expulsaria* Wlk., xx., p. 242, ♀. Type in Fry coll. Rio Janeiro.

*Omiza* (?) *alexonaria* Wlk., xx., p. 248, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. ? Locality.

For the identification of *Oe. mixtata* Guen. I am indebted to Mr. Schaus. That *expulsaria* Wlk. is identical with *mixtata* Guen. I think is certain.

The form *alexonaria* Wlk. is the reddest of all, and most, if not all, the examples of it that have come under my observation are from Jamaica, whence also probably Walker's type. Guenée's *transitaria*, the locality of which is queried as Brazil, may be this form. The distinctness of the markings varies much, according to the amount of dark reddish suffusion.

**Sericosema** gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Selidosema*, with which it has been hitherto placed, by the very much elongated and roughened palpi, the more closely and shortly pectinated antennae, and the silkier, less varied scaling. The margins of the wings also are not crenulate.

Type: *Sericosema jutarnaria* Guen. (*Selidosema*).

**Trichostichia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa faintly curved; apex rounded; hindmargin curved; anal angle rounded.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin entire, rounded.

Abdomen of ♂ elongate, as in *Ichnopteris* Hübn., with hairy expansible anal tuft. Forehead with a blunt conical protuberance; palpi porrect; first two joints hairy, third short, blunt, with appressed scales; tongue present. Antennae of ♂ filiform, slender; hind tibiae very large, swollen, with four short spurs. Upper surface of hindwings shaggy with hairs, which form a dense tuft near the base of the inner margin, and are arranged in double layers along each vein, their direction being transverse to the vein, the hairs themselves slightly curved and crisp, and directed towards the base of the wing.

*Neuration*: cell rather longer than half the wings. Forewings, first median at four-fifths, second close before end of cell, third from the end; radials as usual, both curved downwards towards the hindmargin; first and second subcostals on long common stem rising about half-way; third, fourth, and fifth on a stem rising shortly before upper end of cell, the second united by a bar with the stem of the third and fourth. Hindwings, costal shortly approximated to subcostal close to base; two subcostals close together from end of cell; no radial; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Trichostichia bifinita* Wlk. (*Syrctodes*?).

#### SUBFAMILY CATOPYRRHINAE.

##### *Calletaera* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate triangular; costa straight or slightly indented; apex prominent, but blunt; hindmargin obliquely curved.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin creulate, and a slight tooth in the middle.

Palpi short, porrect; antennae in ♂ shortly but distinctly pectinated; forewings with fovea; legs long and weak; hind tibiae in ♂ thickened, with four spurs. *Neuration* as in *Bithiodes* Warr.

Type: *Calletaera ruptaria* Wlk. (*Macaria*).

##### *Calletaera grisea* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull stone-colour, dusted with black atoms, and more or less suffused with olive-grey; this suffusion is deepest in the basal region, along the costa, and towards the anal angle; lines very indistinct, starting from small dark costal spots; the first dull olive, curved outwardly; the exterior forming an angle below the subcostal, then running obliquely basewards, denoted only by blackish dots on the veins; submarginal line pale, irregularly dentate, rather near the hindmargin; fringe concolorous, dotted with black towards the apex, and with a fine black basal line, which swells out into spots between the veins.

*Hindwings*: the same, but less suffused, so that the markings are clearer; the exterior line more distinctly formed of dark teeth; this is followed, and the subterminal line distinctly preceded, by a dull olive-grey shade, the two shades forming together a kind of dark broad fascia.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside paler, with the markings very distinct; both wings with a broad dark submarginal fascia, followed, in the pale marginal interval, by a line of dark curved blotches.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from Nias Island.

##### *Calletaera sabulosa* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: sandy ochreous, dusted with fine transverse fuscous striae; base much clouded with darker, but without any distinct basal line; cell-dot small, before the centre, followed immediately by an oblique slightly undulating dark central line; exterior line line, dark, interrupted, only distinct at costa and inner margin, followed by a broad dull grey fuscous fascia, the outer edge of which is dentate, but not marked by a distinct subterminal line; fringes concolorous, with small black dots at the end of the veins.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the lines more rust-coloured than fuscous; the hindmargin decidedly crenate.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside with ground-colour rather bright straw-colour, with the markings dark brown and very distinct.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♂ from Engano.

#### ***Petrodava albicatena* sp. nov.**

*Wings*: dull reddish brown.

*Forewings*: with three very indistinct dark curved lines, one near the base, another in the middle just beyond the black cell-spot, the third exterior, starting from a blackish costal spot.

*Hindwings*: with the second and third lines blackish on the inner margin, the latter followed by a black spot below the costa.

Head and thorax concolorous; abdomen wanting. Underside bright reddish ochreous, with a small black cell-spot in each wing; exterior line in both wings represented by a series of white humles, dark-edged internally.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

One ♀, without any record of locality.

#### ***Osteodes semicolor* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: yellowish ochreous, dusted closely with darker; costa brown, spotted with black; a faint curved darker ochreous basal line; a darker ochreous linear cell-mark; exterior line dark brown, obtusely angulated below costa; marginal one-third dark wood-brown, with a paler ochreous oblique shade from apex to the angle of the exterior line, touching an isolated round black blotch.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the basal one-third only is pale ochreous, and the marginal two-thirds brown.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous with the paler portions of wings; face, palpi, and collar with the darker; fringes chequered brown and black. Underside brighter yellow, with coarser stronger dark brown striae; cell-spot black; marginal area less dense, brown, with two partially parallel blackish fasciae; exterior line denoted by blackish spots on the veins.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♀ from Liu-Kiu Islands (= Rin-Kiu = Loo-t'ho).

This species differs slightly from the African type of the genus; the forewings are more produced at the apex, and the palpi are shorter.

#### ***Nadagarodes* gen. nov.**

*Forewings*: triangular; costa nearly straight, becoming convex towards apex, which is bluntly rounded; hindmargin oblique, all but straight; anal angle well expressed.

*Hindwings*: broad, with hindmargin somewhat irregularly rounded, and with a perceptible but blunt elbow in the middle.

Palpi horizontally porrect, reaching a little beyond face; third joint small, bluntly rounded, somewhat drooping. Antennae of ♂ with short even oblique pectinations, which decrease gradually in length towards apex; hind tibiae stoutish, with four short spurs; forewings with shallow foveal impression near base.

*Neuration* : cell decidedly short, barely one-third as long as wing ; discocellular vertical ; veins straight ; first median of forewings at three-fourths, second and third from lower end of cell ; radials normal ; five subcostals on common stem. Hindwings, medians as in forewings ; first subcostal starting just before upper end of cell.

Type : *Nadajarodes mysolata* Wlk. (*Nadagara*).

Akin to *Calletaera* Warr., but the margins of the wings are entire, not crenulate ; the nature of the scaling and character of the markings are also different. In these respects it superficially mimics *Alex* Wlk.

#### **Parosteodes** gen. nov.

*Osteodes* Meyr., *Pr. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (ii., vi.), 1891, p. 589 (part), nec Guen.

This genus is very closely allied to Meyrick's *Discalma*, but the forewings of the ♂ have a distinct fovea, which is wanting in that genus.

Type : *Parosteodes procurata* Wlk. (*Tephriina*).

#### SUBFAMILY SEMIOTHISINAE.

#### **Dysmigia** gen. nov.

Distinguished by the ♂ antennae, and the semiapterous ♀. The pectinations of the ♂ antennae are long, and placed widely apart from one another.

Type : *Dysmigia loritaria* Eversm. (*Halina*).

#### **Gubaria tricolorata** sp. nov.

*Forewings* : brown, tinged with luteous towards the base, more purplish black towards the hindmargin ; a dull white spot near the middle of the base, followed by a black basal line ; just before the middle a broad straight white vertical fascia, not quite reaching the costa, and flanked on either side by a deep black line, that on the outer side being itself followed by a fine tawny line which reaches only as far as the middle of the wing ; a small white spot towards the apex, with sometimes a still smaller one above it, and a larger white blotch at the middle of the hindmargin : fringe dark, with a minute white spot at the extreme apex, and with three white spaces opposite the intervals between the three median nervules and the first median and the submedian fold, separated by a brown dash opposite the two nervules.

*Hindwings* : like forewings, but with a broad tawny orange band beyond the dark line exterior to the central white fascia ; two white spaces in the fringes at the apex, and two only, not three, on the anal side of the central elbow.

Head and thorax brown-black ; face and palpi tawny orange ; abdomen orange, tinged with cinereous. Underside like upper, but the basal half of both wings bright tawny orange.

Expanse of wings : 36 mm.

One ♀ from Engano.

#### **Semiothisa submarmorata**.

*Macaria* (?) *submarmorata* Wlk., xxiii., p. 887, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. Hudson's Bay.

.. *irregulata* Wlk., xxiii., p. 890, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. New York.

*Semiothisa granitata* Paek., *Mon. Geom.*, p. 285 (part).

The types of these two insects are, it seems to me, quite distinct from any of the forms of *S. granitata* Guen.; the first line is distinctly curved outwards, as in *succosata* Zell. Neither is in perfect condition, but it is possible that they may be identical with Zeller's species, the two examples of which in the British Museum collection from the Zeller collection are almost perfect; in that case Walker's name *submarmorata* would stand for all three; but for the present it will be safer to keep them apart as distinct but kindred species. Packard sinks them all as synonyms of *granitata*.

### *Xenimbia* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight from base to three-fourths, then curved; apex produced, blunt; hindmargin with a distinct tooth at the end of the fifth subcostal and third median, concave between the teeth, and more faintly between the apex and the upper tooth, obliquely curved in the lower half; inner margin sinuous, incurved in middle, bulging at anal angle.

*Hindwings*: with costa strongly sinuous, forming a strongly developed rounded shoulder at base; the apex produced into a bluntly rounded projection; the anal angle square; a slight concavity below the apex, between it and the tooth at the end of the second subcostal, and a semicircular cavity opposite the cell.

Antennae of ♀ simple; palpi porrect, second joint loosely haired, third slender; tongue weak.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings with discocellular strongly angulated, the lower arm oblique, faint; first median at seven-eighths, second and third together from lower angle of cell; lower radial from *above* the angle of the discocellular, upper from top angle of cell; five subcostals (apparently) on a common stem from shortly before the end of cell. Hindwings with costal rising away from subcostal in the projecting shoulder, curving down and approximating to subcostal for some little distance at one-fourth, then curving away into the costal margin; first subcostal leaving just before end of cell; discocellular hardly angulated; medians as in forewings; no radial. Scaling dense and mealy; in the central area rather diaphanous.

Type: *Xenimbia erosa* Warr.

### *Xenimbia erosa* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: whitish, thickly and coarsely dusted, and in parts suffused, with dark mouse-colour; first line fine, acutely angulated below the costa, from the costa at one-third to inner margin at one-fifth; second line slightly curved, dark, parallel to hindmargin, from costa at two-thirds to inner margin at two-thirds, followed by an irregular fuscous shade, which is broadest towards inner margin; subterminal line indicated only by two or three dark spots towards apex; fringe darker; the central area towards the second line, and in a less degree towards the inner line, is whitish, without so much dusting, and semidiaphanous; it is traversed by an indistinct fuscous cloud, which becomes obsolete towards the costa.

*Hindwings*: the same, but with no inner line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside like upper, but tinged with tawny, and with a broad tawny brown fascia in both wings beyond the outer line.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♀ from the Congo.

There is also an example unnamed in the British Museum.

## SUBFAMILY ENNOMINAE.

**Acrotomodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa sinuous in ♀, being concave before apex; almost straight in ♂; apex in ♀ produced, in ♂ nearly rectangular; hindmargin bowed, more strongly in ♀, where it is also indented below apex; anal angle well marked.

*Hindwings*: triangular, both angles well marked, and the hindmargin hardly curved.

Antennae pectinated in both sexes, less strongly in the ♀; forehead flat; palpi short, upcurved close in front of face; tongue present; hind tibiae of ♂ slightly thickened, with two pairs of uneven spurs.

Type: *Acrotomodes hepaticata* Warr.

This genus is manifestly akin to *Hypochroma* H.S.

**Acrotomodes hepaticata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: hoary grey, with the lines and markings dull liver-colour, the whole irregularly peppered with blackish dots; first line from a little before the middle of costa, angulated outwards on the subcostal, then running obliquely inwards and sinuate to the inner margin just before the middle; it is preceded by a parallel thick brownish fascia; second line similar, just beyond the middle, running parallel to the first; marginal area irregularly filled up with brownish clouds on the paler ground-colour, the submarginal line appearing as a slightly glossy sinuate pale fascia, becoming almost white at apex, before which is a dull brownish triangle; fringe liver-brown.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, the two lines reproduced, the first near the base, the second in the centre.

Head, thorax, and abdomen pale grey; face and palpi reddish. Underside reddish cinereous, much mottled with coarse blackish freckles, and suffused in parts with whitish; a broad reddish brown line from apex of forewings to inner margin at three-fourths, continued, slightly bent, across hindwing, parallel to hindmargin.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♀ from S. Paolo.

**Acrotomodes puma** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale dull flesh-colour, tinged with olive, and freckled with white scales; first line very indistinct, about the middle; at first oblique outwards, then sinuous inwards, olive-brown; second line brown, fine and distinct, from two-thirds of inner margin straight towards apex, before which it is angulated and retracted to a brown costal blotch; this line is marked by small black dashes on the veins; submarginal line indicated only by some faint olive-brown clouds.

*Hindwings*: darker than forewings, with the second line continued in a sinuous course across their centre; fringes darker.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the former becoming whitish in front; vertex and shaft of antennae pure white; face, palpi, and pectinations of antennae reddish brown. Underside ochreous fawn-colour, the forewings with a reddish brown line from just before apex to the inner margin at two-thirds.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♂ from the Amazons, in the Felder collection.

**Aenictes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa gently curved; apex blunt, rectangular; hindmargin vertical in upper half, oblique in lower; a blunt but strongly marked elbow just below the third median nervule; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: with a decided angulation at end of third median nervule, with the hindmargin on either side straight.

Forewings with a large fovea. Antennae of ♂ simple; forehead produced below; palpi porrect, short; hind tibiae of ♂ with four spurs.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings with first median at two-thirds, second and third together from lower end of cell: radials as usual; second, third, and fourth subcostal nervules on common stem, first and fifth free. Hindwings with costal approximated to subcostal shortly near base; first subcostal before end of cell; first median half-way; no radial.

Type: *Aenictes uyparia* Wlk. (*Nematocampa*).

**Anisoperas** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa all but straight, with a small shoulder at base; apex distinct, slightly produced; hindmargin with a distinct angulation in the middle, at the end of the third median, somewhat concave above, but straight below, without crenulations.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin distinctly crenulated, and with a small but distinct angulation in the middle.

Palpi short, stout, upcurved; terminal joint minute. Antennae of ♂ minutely serrate and bristly, of ♀ filiform; tongue present. Neuration normal.

Type: *Anisoperas atropunctaria* Wlk. (*Azelina*).

The genus is akin to *Tetragonodes* Guen., but the ♂ antennae and the outlines of the wings are quite different.

**Asestra** nom. nov.

*Pseudosestra* Butler, *Tr. E. S.*, 1882, p. 389.

Butler, on introducing this genus, said that it was very near to *Sestra* Wlk. from New Zealand, and after giving *Lozogramma obtusaria* (*obtusata*) Wlk. as its type, went on to describe his new species *bella* from Chili. Now *obtusaria* Wlk., = *humeralia* Wlk. from New Zealand, is as much a *Sestra* as *flexata* Wlk., = *fusiplagiata* Wlk., the type of the genus. It seems inevitable, therefore, that *Pseudosestra* Butler, as a generic term, must sink. For the species *bella* which Butler referred to it I propose the new generic name *Asestra*.

**Azelina bicolor** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: with the basal two-thirds deep chestnut-brown; the marginal one-third reddish cinereous; first line deeper brown, from costa at one-fourth, at first oblique, forms first an acute projection, then a bluntly rounded one, to the inner margin at one-third; on the costa it is preceded by some paler scales; second line, edged internally with deeper brown, outwardly with paler, forms a very shallow sinus from costa to third median, thence a deeper one to the submedian fold, and again a shallow one to inner margin; the projection on the submedian fold is more rounded than that on the third median; discal mark hyaline, narrow, angulated; marginal



area with a darker cloud from costa just beyond the exterior line to the anal angle; of the submarginal spots the top four are white, the fifth black, the second and fifth being much larger than the rest.

*Hindwings*: with basal two-thirds dark brown, edged with paler, with a small dark cell-spot; inner margin whitish ochreous dusted with fuscous; four upper marginal spots white and black, lower three black, the second and fifth being much the largest.

Head, face, and thorax dark red-brown; abdomen more cinereous. Underside dull red-brown, dusted with pale ochreous; the cell-spots oval, dark, with pale edges; second line darker, irregular on forewings, strongly and acutely dentate on hindwings; inner margins of both wings and hindmargin of hindwings paler; costa of forewings often spotted with whitish.

Expanse of wings: 56 mm.

A long series of both sexes from Jamaica.

#### *Azelina* (?) *nasuta* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull fuscous, with deeper suffusions; first line dark brown, at one-third, forms two rounded projections, the upper one the most prominent, and is preceded by a whitish dot on the median and submedian veins; second line sinuous from costa at five-sixths to inner margin at four-fifths, followed by a whitish dot on each vein; this line is preceded by a straight oblique diffuse olive fuscous shade; marginal area with a fuscous cloud from the costa just beyond the outer line to the blunt projection in the middle of the hindmargin, and with two irregular diffuse clouds from the anal angle upwards; discal spot faint, whitish; apex produced into a blunt tooth, a blunt downward projecting tooth at end of upper radial, and a blunt squared tooth below the second median.

*Hindwings*: like forewings in colour, with a straight dark pale-edged line at two-thirds; hindmargin with a blunt tooth, as in the forewings, below the second median.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Underside ochreous cinereous, with the cell-spots black, that in the forewings linear, in the hindwings oval; exterior line in both wings whitish, nearly straight; marginal area beyond the line fuscous, with a whitish space at the anal angle in the forewings; in the forewings are two small whitish subapical marginal dots, and in the hindwings one large white one.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♀ in the Felder collection, without locality.

#### *Brachysema* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: short and broad; costa nearly straight, slightly indented at three-fourths; apex produced, pointed; hindmargin indented just below apex, then strongly bowed and rounded.

*Hindwings*: kite-shaped, with a slight elbow in the middle of the hindmargin, on either side of which it is straight.

Antennae (♀) minutely subserrate; forehead flat; palpi short, porrect; tongue present.

*Nervation*: cell more than half as long as wing; first median at two-thirds, second close before end of cell; radials as usual; last four subcostals on a common

stem rising shortly before upper angle of cell; first at four-fifths, anastomosing with costal. Hindwings, with the costal approximated, but not closely, to subcostal for half the cell; first subcostal and second median just before end of cell; first median at two-thirds.

Type: *Brachysema acrotomiata* Warr.

The diagnosis of this genus is made from a ♀.

### ***Brachysema acrotomiata* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: wool-colour, dusted with blackish atoms, with an olive-brown suffusion; lines diffuse, thick, edged on the veins with dark olive scales; first curved, at one-third; second oblique from just beyond middle of inner margin, where it is broadest, nearly to apex, before which however it is retracted to a brown costal spot; submarginal line indistinct, indicated by three or four small fuscous olive blotches; central area palest, with an olive-brown cell-spot; basal and marginal areas suffused with reddish olive; fringe fuscous.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, but without any inner line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Underside straw-colour, thickly and coarsely sprinkled with brown, with the lines, veins, and hindmargin diffusely brownish.

Expanse of wings: 28 mm.

One ♀ from South America.

### ***Callerinnys clathraria* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: yellowish straw-colour, with tawny fuscous specklings and markings; the lines coarse and thick, and edged with darker; first at the base, acutely angulated outwards; second in midwing, angulated in the cell, and geminated below the angulation, the lower arm both of this and the basal line running parallel to hindmargin: third line double, almost contiguous, parallel to hindmargin from costa to inner margin; hindmargin dusted with tawny, and all the veins yellowish; a more or less distinct tawny line from the angulation of the basal line horizontally to the hindmargin; fringe yellowish chequered with dark fuscous.

*Hindwings*: the same, but with the double central fascia in the place of the basal, and a large black cell-spot in the clear space between the lines; veins all yellowish. The pale yellow intervenal spaces in parts have a tendency to become bleached.

Underside the same. Head, thorax, and abdomen all yellowish.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 22 mm.; ♀, 26 mm.

A pair from Padang.

### ***Caripetodes* gen. nov.**

*Forewings*: elongated; costa straight; apex bluntly rectangular; hindmargin curved, slightly elbowed in middle; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: with well-rounded hindmargin.

Thorax hairy; antennae of ♂ pectinated to the tip; palpi weak, short, hairy; forehead hairy; tongue present; pectus hairy; hind tibiae of ♂ with four short spurs.

*Neurulation*: cell nearly two-thirds the length of wings. Forewings with first median at three-fourths, second and third both together from lower end of cell. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal for a short distance near base; two

subcostals and last two medians together from upper and lower angles of cell: no radial.

Type: *Caripetodes kametaria* Felder (*Colotois*).

Recalls *Caripeta* Wlk. from North America.

### **Cartellodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa evenly curved from base to apex; apex blunt; hindmargin slightly curved, not very oblique; in ♀ the apex is slightly produced and sharper.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin only slightly curved.

Forewings with a distinct fovea; palpi short, hardly reaching beyond face; antennae of ♂ simple, rather thick; tongue present; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuration*: cell half the length of wing; first median nervule at three-fourths, second and third from lower end of cell; last four subcostals on common stem from close before end of cell; first subcostal free, approximating at a point to costal. Sealing thick and dense. Markings: an oblique line across both wings, as in *Orydia* Guen., of which the only species is a small counterpart.

Type: *Cartellodes levis* Th. Mg. (*Drepanodes*).

### **Digonodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa nearly straight; apex prominent, rectangular; hindmargin slightly but distinctly elbowed at end of third median, straight above, oblique below.

*Hindwings*: with rounded hindmargin.

Antennae of ♂ stout, thickly pectinated to apex; forehead slightly rounded; palpi horizontally porrect; second joint hairy; third minute, button-shaped; legs stout; hind tibiae with four spurs. *Neuration* normal.

Type: *D. ovaria* Guen. (*Apicia*).

Resembles *Digonis* Butler, but the ♂ antennae are pectinated, and the whole insect is more stoutly built.

### **Drepanodes complana** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous flesh-colour, sparsely dusted here and there with black scales; lines darker; first, very indistinct, at one-third, curved, edged internally with paler; second from two-thirds of inner margin straight towards apex, before which it is retracted to costa, followed by a pale line; cell-spot indistinct, black, with paler scales round it; fringe darker, like the lines; hindmargin slightly sinuous.

*Hindwings*: with the second line continued straight across the centre; a small black cell-spot; fringe as in forewings.

Underside more ochreous, thickly dusted with fuscous; the cell-spots distinct; the lines hardly visible. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♂ from South America.

### **Epigynopteryx** gen. nov.

♀. *Forewings*: with costa evenly curved; apex acute, tending to become sub-falcate; hindmargin with a decided blunt elbow at the end of the third median nervule.

*Hindwings*: with a similar elbow, the hindmargin on either side of the elbow being straight.

♂. *Forewings*: with apex blunt, not produced; hindmargin simply curved, with no elbow.

Hindmargin of hindwings simply rounded

Antennae of ♀ simple or very minutely subserrate; of ♂ strongly pectinated almost to the tips, the pectinations twice as long as in *Gynopteryx* Guen. Palpi very short and weak; tongue present. Neuration normal.

Type: *Epigynopteryx modesta* Butler (*Marcala?*).

#### **Euclidiodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: broad, short; costa arched near base, then straight to apex, which is bluntly rounded; hindmargin vertical, curved only towards anal angle, which is nearly rectangular.

*Hindwings*: broad, with rounded hindmargin.

Forehead prominent; antennae of ♂ simple; palpi porrect, second joint hairy; third small, indistinct; hind tibiae of ♂ with four spurs. Scaling close and dense.

*Neuration*: cell half as long as wing. Forewings with first median at three-fourths, second just before end, third from end of cell; radials as usual; second, third, and fourth subcostals on common stem from some distance before end of cell; first and fifth free. Hindwings with costal closely approximated to subcostal to near end of cell; first subcostal nervule just before end of cell; medians as in forewings.

Type: *Euclidiodes ophiusina* Butler (*Heterophleps*).

#### **Eusarca fasciata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous, dusted with pale tawny fuscous; the lines darker; first from beyond two-thirds of costa, angulated before the dark olive cell-spot, then running inwards, denticulated, to inner margin just before middle; second line from close before apex, which is blunt, to inner margin just beyond middle, approximated there to the first line; space between the lines darker olive fuscous, especially close to the lines themselves.

*Hindwings*: with an olive tawny line and internal shade from middle of inner margin half across the wing. Underside duller.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous. Face, palpi, and pectinations of antennae olive.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♂ from Petropolis.

The specimen above described is considerably worn and faded, but is apparently new.

#### **Eusarca fractilineata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous with a more or less strongly expressed greenish tint, thickly dusted with fuscous atoms; costa fuscous violet; lines olive-green; first at one-third angulated in mid-cell; second from inner margin beyond middle, hardly flexuous towards apex, then retracted to costa, followed by a paler line; from the middle of costa an oblique streak, ending above the dark cell-spot; marginal area sometimes with dark blotches, one central, one above anal angle.

*Hindwings*: with outer line continued across them a little before the middle, sometimes with a faint dark blotch towards centre of hindmargin.

Abdomen ochreous; head and thorax greyish ochreous; face brown. Underside rather bright yellow, dusted thickly with dark brown, and with all the lines strongly marked, dark brown; subterminal line dark brown; sometimes the hindmargin wholly suffused with brown.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Colombia.

The hindmargin of both wings is very distinctly elbowed in the middle.

### *Eusenea pulverosa* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: mouse-coloured, suffused in part with tawny, and almost wholly covered with darker transverse fuscous streaks; first line from beyond one-third of costa to beyond one-third of inner margin, dark fuscous, forming three slight outward curves; second line fuscous, oblique, sinuous, from just before apex to two-thirds of inner margin; the central area and the part of the marginal area contiguous to the outer line suffused with tawny; extreme hindmargin pale mouse-colour, with the fringes; a row of minute black dots before the fringes; cell-spot small, pale.

*Hindwings*: paler and duller; a dark transverse line from two-thirds of inner margin, vanishing half-way across the wing, followed by a lengthened pale patch, and with the whole of the space about the anal angle tawny; hindmargin and fringes as in forewings.

Head, face, and thorax dark fuscous; abdomen paler; frontlet and shaft of antennae whitish. Underside dull cinereous, tinged with ferruginous, especially in the hindwings; the exterior line in both wings partially darker.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♂ from Petropolis.

### *Halesa epionata*.

*Drepanodes epionata* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 68, ♀. S. Domingo.

" " Wlk., xx., p. 70.

" *tellesaria* Wlk., xx., p. 71, ♀. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.

" *pionaria* Wlk., xx., p. 71, ♀. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.

? " " Druce, *Biol. Centr. Am. Lep. Hel.*, ii., p. 29.

" *pappiaria* Wlk., xx., p. 72, ♀. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.

" *bicesaria* Wlk., xx., p. 73, ♀. Type in Brit. Mus. Jamaica.

" *oemearia* Wlk., xx., p. 73, ♀. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.

" *nicoaria* Wlk., xx., p. 74, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.

*Hyperythra amytsaria* Wlk., xx., p. 125, ♀. Type in Brit. Mus. Jamaica.

*Hyposidra ochrea* Butler, *Pr. Z. S.*, 1878, p. 492, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. Jamaica.

" var. *spadicaria* Moeschl., *Abh. Senck-Ges.*, xiv., iii., p. 67. Jamaica.

I think these so-called species are only forms of one variable insect. Whether Druce has rightly identified his three ♀♀ from Central America I cannot say. The ♀ would appear to be much commoner than the ♂. The difference between the ♂♂, as exemplified by the types of *nicoaria* Wlk. and *ochrea* Butler and all the forms of the ♀, is no greater than obtains throughout the genus *Halesa*. In his description of the various forms of the ♀ Walker always speaks of the forewings as "very falcate." His species *nutraria*, a ♀ also, from S. Domingo, seems distinct; this he gives as "falcate" merely; three examples, all ♂♂, in Mr. Rothschild's collection, from Jamaica, appear to correspond; these have the antennae fully pectinated, and must therefore be referred to the genus *Patalone*.

**Heterarmia** gen. nov.

*Forewings* : with costa nearly straight, imperceptibly indented at middle ; apex rounded ; hindmargin obliquely curved, very faintly waved.

*Hindwings* : with hindmargin rounded, and suberulate.

Palpi short, porrect, terminal joint small ; tongue present ; antennae of ♂ with strongly developed fascicles of cilia, at right angles with shaft, diminishing in size at base and towards apex ; legs long ; hind tibiae not thickened, with four spurs ; fovea of forewings weak. Neuration normal.

Type : *Heterarmia buttuerei* Hedem. (*Boarmiæ*).

Characterised by the structure of the ♂ antennae.

**Hydatocapnia** gen. nov.

*Forewings* : broad ; costa arched uniformly from base to apex, which is subacute ; hindmargin vertical, slightly bowed ; anal angle well marked.

*Hindwings* : with well-rounded hindmargin.

Antennae of ♂ ciliated ; palpi slender, porrect ; hind tibiae slightly dilated ; forewings of ♂ with fovea covered with hair. Forewings with last three subcostals stalked from upper angle of cell ; second absent, first free ; both wings with second median from lower angle of cell.

Type : *Hydatocapnia marginata* Warr. (*Zamarada*?).

**Hygrochroa** *distans* sp. nov.

The Japanese counterpart of the European *syringaria* L., but certainly distinct : the third line of the forewings is never represented as a line, but as a series of vein-spots on a paler space, and the second line, which in *syringaria* runs obliquely into the third at the subcostal angle, runs parallel to the line of spots the whole way, both above and below the angulation ; the hindmargins of the wings do not appear to be so deeply crenulated.

A ♂ and ♀ from Japan, of the same size, or nearly so, as *syringaria* L.

**Lasiops** gen. nov.

*Forewings* : elongate ; costa straight ; apex pointed, slightly produced ; hindmargin of ♂ faintly crenulate, of ♀ strongly denticulate.

*Hindwings* : narrow, elongate, with crenulate hindmargin.

Thorax and pectus lanuginous ; vertex, forehead, and face hairy ; forehead with a projecting shelf of hairs above ; palpi with second joint hairy, third fusiform, smooth, drooping ; tongue present ; legs hairy ; antennae of ♂ with short stout oblique regular pectinations, of ♀ subserate. In the hindwings the costal is approximated to subcostal for more than half the cell.

Type : *Lasiops chilentræ* Feld. (*Colotois*).

In the type-species the ♀ is grey, with well-defined markings ; the ♂ whitish, with the markings very indistinct. In Felder's ♀ the body of a ♂ has been wrongly affixed, but the frenulum is that of a ♀.

**Lissostolodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: narrow, elongate; costa gradually curved, convex for two-thirds and before apex, slightly inflected between; apex produced, pointed; hindmargin with a blunt elbow at end of third median, somewhat concave above, straight and oblique below.

*Hindwings*: elongate triangular; hindmargin nearly straight, with a small prominence at end of third median; anal angle rectangular; inner angle rounded.

Antennae (♀) serrate, with short bristles; forehead produced below; palpi porrect, short, the last joint minute; tongue present; scaling close and furry.

*Neuration*: cell half the length of wing; discocellular lunular; first median at two-thirds, second just before end of cell; radials as usual; last subcostal just before end of cell, upcurved and approximated to the joint stem of the other four, which rises at two-thirds and anastomoses with the costal. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal shortly, near base only; first subcostal and second median just before the angle of cell; first median at two-thirds.

Type: *Lissostolodes subcarnea* Warr.

**Lissostolodes subcarnea** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pinkish ochreous, tinged with olive, and frosted with paler scales; first line, at one-third, curved and bent below costa, slender, ferruginous, preceded by a thick olive shade, which towards the line is dusted with pale scales; second line oblique, nearly straight, from just before apex to inner margin at two-thirds, like first line, but followed by the olive shade; a marginal irregular fascia of mixed olive and whitish scales, the inner edge of which is rather darker, and forms the subterminal line; the central area between the lines is dusted with paler scales, and contains a distinct dark cell-spot.

*Hindwings*: with the basal two-thirds pale pinkish ochreous; cell-spot small, dark; a slightly curved olive-brown line from the inner margin at two-thirds, which vanishes half-way across the wing, the wing beyond it being dull olive with a pinkish intermediate space.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Underside ferruginous; costa of forewings ochreous, speckled with fuscous; inner half shining whitish; the transverse lines marked with olive scales, those forming the middle line themselves mottled with whitish scales. Hindwings with the cross line and hindmargin olive, dusted with whitish scales.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

One ♀ from Santos.

**Mesaster** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa nearly straight; apex blunt, rectangular; hindmargin decidedly elbowed in middle, very oblique, and slightly concave below; anal angle strongly indicated.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin with two blunt angulations, at the ends of the first subcostal and third median nervules, between which it is concave; straight or slightly wavy to the anal angle, which is bluntly produced.

Head, thorax, and abdomen stout; antennae of ♂ biserrate, each serration with a fascicle of short cilia; face smooth; palpi upturned, thick, third joint very small.

smoothly scaled; tongue present; hind tibiae with two pairs of unequal spurs. Scaling close and thick; discal mark of both wings semitransparent.

*Neuration*: cell half the length of wing; first median at five-sixths, second and third together from end of cell; radials as usual; last four subcostals on common stem, first free. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal shortly some way from base; subcostals and last two medians from the ends of cell.

Type: *Mesaster albidiscata* Warr.

#### **Mesaster albidiscata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull chestnut-brown, with darker markings; first line farther from the base than usual, dark brown, forming three or four short curves externally; second line strongly angulated towards the apex, from the angulation running obliquely and somewhat irregularly waved parallel to hindmargin, preceded except in the angulation by a darker brown shade, and followed by a slightly lighter one; its costal arm is followed by an irregularly lunate whitish dark-chequered costal spot, which does not quite reach the apex; a brownish cloud near the anal angle; discal spot white, semitransparent.

*Hindwings*: with a wavy dark central line, edged, as in forewings, inwardly by a dark shade and externally by a paler one; discal mark as in forewings. In a second specimen the ground-colour is paler, tawny wood-colour, with the markings showing plainer, and covered with transverse darker striae, which are all but hidden by the darker ground-colour in the other specimen.

Head, thorax, and abdomen rather paler brown than the wings; segmental divisions of the abdomen darker. Underside much gayer; basal two-thirds of forewings a mixture of purplish grey and rich fulvous; marginal third lustrous purple with tawny blotches; apical spot pure cream-colour; hindwings purplish grey, with a sinuous submarginal curved line, edged inwardly with bright fulvous, and followed by fulvous blotches along the margin; palpi and pectus bright fulvous.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Padang.

#### **Miantochoa** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, becoming faintly convex before apex, which is blunt; hindmargin with a blunt elbow at the end of the third median, above which it is slightly concave, and very oblique below it.

*Hindwings*: kite-shaped, with the hindmargin straight on either side of a well-marked angle in the middle.

Antennae of ♂ with very long ciliated pectinations to five-sixths of their length, the basal joint swollen; forehead hairy; eyes large; palpi stout, blunt, porrect; hind tibiae with four spurs, slightly dilated; fore tibiae thickened with hairs. Neuration normal. Forewings without fovea.

Type: *Miantochoa inaequilinea* Warr.

#### **Miantochoa inaequilinea** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pinkish ochreous, the basal three-fourths more or less thickly suffused with ferruginous, and speckled with blackish atoms; basal line from about one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, preceded by pale scales and followed by a second dark curved interrupted line, which is most distinct on costa and in



the middle; second line from costa just before apex to the inner margin just before the anal angle, forming two large curves with an acute angle between them on the radial, preceded by a parallel darker interrupted line; discal blotch dark, suffused; a small dark blotch beyond the angle of the exterior line, and a ferruginous patch along the middle of the hindmargin; the costa and the basal area are rather paler than the median; the marginal area is paler than both.

*Hindwings*: with a straight thick brown line from inner to anal angle, beyond which the wing is pale pinkish ochreous, the basal portion being ferruginous, more or less mottled and suffused with darker, with a dark cell-spot.

Collar and abdomen pale pinkish ochreous; thorax more ferruginous. Underside paler, with the exterior line formed of blackish vein-spots.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

One ♂ from South America.

Genus **Microgonia** H.S., *Auss. Schm.*, fig. 348 (1855).

*Polla* H.S., *Auss. Schm.*, figs. 416; 485.

*Crotophaga* H.S., *Auss. Schm.*, figs. 483, 484.

*Macronodes* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 48 (1857).

*Ocydia* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 52.

*Choerodes* Wlk., xx., p. 20.

*Lithada* Wlk., xxxv., p. 1571 (1866).

Guenée's generic term *Ocydia* must, by the law of priority, give place to *Microgonia* H.S. His own genus *Macronodes*, founded on two ♀♀ only, is itself anterior. Herrich Schaeffer's species *rhodaria*, the type of *Microgonia*, is the ♂ either of Guenée's ♀♀, or of a closely allied form.

**Microgonia apidanina** Cram.

*Phal. Geom. apidanina* Cram., *Pap. Ex.*, iii., p. 103, Pl. celi, figs. c, d, ♀♂. Surinam.

*Oxydia* .. Wlk., xx., p. 51.

.. .. Moeschl., *Abh. Z. B. Ver. Wien*, 1881, p. 397.

.. .. Druce, *Biol. Centr. Am. Lep. Hel.*, ii., p. 26. Mexico:  
Panama.

.. *apidaninata* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 58.

.. *clarata* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 57, ♂. Cordova.

.. .. Wlk., xx., p. 48.

.. .. Druce, *l.c.*, p. 25.

.. *hispana* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 58, ♂. N. Friborgo.

.. .. Wlk., xx., p. 52.

.. *gastropachata* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 62, ♀. Brazil.

.. .. Wlk., xx., p. 55.

? .. .. var. Druce, *l.c.*, p. 27, Pl. xliii., fig. 10, ♀. Mexico.

.. *alpicararia* Wlk., xx., p. 64, ♂. Type in S. C. Brazil.

.. *batesii* Feld., *Reise Nov.*, Pl. cxxii., fig. 16, ♂. Type in R. C. Amazons.

Cramer's figure D of *apidanina* is most certainly the same as *hispana* Guen. His figure C (said to be the ♂) is evidently meant to represent a ♀ (compare *gastropachata*); the sexes were probably reversed. According to Druce, *l.c.*, "out of a large variety of examples the uppersides vary infinitely, some being dark

brown, with the lines hardly visible, others pale with the lines quite distinct; but the undersides are little variable." This will help us to understand why the species (at all events in the ♂♂) has been so often re-described. Guenée's *clarata* represents a ♂ in which the common line is pale and broad, and in which also the submarginal white dots on the veins stand out clear. He says himself, "It has exactly the cut of *hispana*." This last has the line dark, marked on the outside with white dashes, as in the ♀, and not united to the dark apex; in *batesii* Feld. the apex is dark, and joins the line; *alpicaria* Wlk. merely represents a particular form of *hispana* Guen. The ♀, described only once, by Guenée, as *gastropachata*, is very differently shaped and marked, but the underside will show its identity with the various forms of the ♀. I am not certain about the variety, so-called, of *gastropachata*, figured by Druce.

#### *Microgonia olivacea* sp. nov.

Very variable, but distinguished from *vesulia* Cram. by the much sharper subfalcate apex of forewings and the outward bulging of the hindmargin below the subapical concavity; the black blotch on the upperside of the hindwings never shows through on the underside. Like *vesulia*, the vertex is white; in what I shall call the type-form the basal and marginal areas are olive-green, the central area being reddish ochreous; a faint central shade round the black cell-spot; the submarginal line is denoted by dashes on the veins, sometimes black, at others white; in a second form the whole ground-colour is whitish ochreous, dusted and suffused with olive-green, the suffusion being densest along the hindmargin and before the second line; in this form the second line, instead of being dark brown, is merely olive edged broadly with whitish; a third form is wholly slaty drab, with the two lines and central shade dusky olive; in a fourth the marginal area is pinky drab, and the whole inner two-thirds deep olive-green, deeper towards the exterior line; and again, in a fifth form, the whole wing is dull olive, and the exterior line white. All these forms are ♂♂. The only ♀ is, like the last, wholly olive, with the exterior line dark. In all cases the hindwings resemble the forewings, but have a large black blotch on the upperside on the costa beyond the transverse line. The undersides differ considerably. In the type-form the basal two-thirds of forewings is dull yellow mottled with brown, the marginal area being olive-brown; in the others the whole under surface of both wings is nearly uniform brown with an olive tinge, while in the ♀ the whole surface is much mottled with darker; in all the forms the apex of the forewings is smeared with white, and a curved exterior line is visible inside the upper exterior oblique line, starting from a dark costal mark, and often denoted only by dark spots on the veins. The only ♀ is of the same size as the ♂♂, and as *distichata* Guen.

Six ♂♂, one ♀, all from Jamaica.

#### *Microgonia renipuncta* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: glossy, pale olive fawn-colour, with faintly darker olive transverse striae; first line olive at one-third, vertically sinuous; second line olive, edged with paler, from two-thirds of inner margin direct towards apex, before which it is abruptly deflected to the costa, and becomes then dark chestnut-brown; the pale line which edges it is followed on the costa by a reniform spot edged with the same tint of chestnut-brown, and filled up with pale brownish olive; above the anal angle is an olive suffusion.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, but the whole of the marginal area beyond the line is suffused with olive, and contains an indistinctly marked zigzag darker line; a minute black cell-spot in each wing: fringes dark olive, with the wing paler at their base.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous with the wings. Face, palpi, vertex, and collar chestnut-brown. Underside paler, cinereous olive, suffused in forewings along the hindmargin with brownish.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

One ♂ from S. Paolo.

### *Microgonia sociata* sp. nov.

Like *noctitaria* Wlk. and *distichata* Guen. above; but the oblique line is straight, and slightly waved at the veins. The underside is ochreous drab, with a few scattered neat blackish spots, traces of a curved exterior line, and two large blackish blotches, one on each wing, that on the hindwing corresponding to the black blotch of the upperside, that on the forewing being on the inner margin before the anal angle.

Expanse of wings: 72 mm.

Three ♂♂ from S. Paolo and Petropolis.

### *Microgonia vesulia*.

- Phal. Geom. vesulia* Cram., *Pap. Ex.*, iii., p. 79, Pl. ccxli., figs. B, C. Surinam.  
*Oxydia* .. Wlk., xx., p. 53; xxvi., p. 1481.  
 .. .. Moeschl., *Surinam*, p. 396. Surinam.  
 .. .. " *Jamaica*, p. 67. Jamaica.  
 .. .. " *Portorico*, p. 257. Portorico.  
 .. .. Druce, *Biol. Centr. Am. Lep. Hel.*, ii., p. 26.  
 .. *vesuliata* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 60.  
 .. .. Hulst., *Ent. Am.*, 1886, ii. 3, p. 47. S. Florida.  
*Choerodes transponens* Wlk., xx., p. 20, ♂. Type in Brit. Mus. S. Domingo.  
*Oxydia agliata* Wlk., xx., pp. 54, 63 (part?).  
 .. *4-agliata* H.S., *Corr. Bl.*, 1879, p. 186. Cuba.  
 .. *quadriagliata* Gundl., *Contr. Ent. Cuba*, p. 397.  
 .. *aromata* Druce, *l.c.*, p. 27, Pl. xliii., fig. 11. ♀. Type in Schaus collection. Mexico.

Fillet between antennae always white. As a rule the Jamaica forms of the ♂♂ are darker than those from South America.

In *agliata* Guen. the fillet is never white.

### *Microxydia* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: short and broad; costa evenly arched from base to apex, which is bluntly rectangular; hindmargin oblique, faintly curved.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin entire, fairly rounded.

Forewings with fovea; palpi very short, weak; tongue present; antennae lamellate, thickened towards base; hind tibiae with four spurs. Neuration normal; scaling glossy.

Type: *Microxydia orsitaria* Guen. (*Stegania*).

**Mimogonodes** gen. nov.

Very closely allied to *Tetragonodes* Guen., differing only in having the ♂ antennae simply filiform instead of pectinated.

Type: *Mimogonodes constricta* Warr.

**Mimogonodes constricta** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale reddish testaceous, speckled with darker; the two lines darker, sinuous; first from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, forming two outward curves; second from three-fourths of costa, forming a blunt angle below it, then running obliquely and irregularly sinuous inwards to just beyond middle of inner margin, above which it approximates to the inner line; it is followed by a darker shade and whitish vein-dashes; central area paler than basal and marginal; a small black cell-spot; a paler costal subapical blotch adjoining the exterior line, as in *T. anopsaria* Guen.

*Hindwings*: with the basal half paler than the outer; a small black cell-spot, and a faintly darker central shade.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside more ochraceous, coarsely mottled with darker, and with two indistinctly darker fasciae, one central, the other submarginal.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♂ almost certainly from South America.

**Mixopsis** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa hardly curved; apex distinct, hardly subfalcate; hindmargin with a faint elbow at end of the third median, vertical above, oblique below; anal angle obtuse.

*Hindwings*: with rounded hindmargin.

Forehead slightly protuberant; palpi suberect; second joint broad, hairy; third smooth, fusiform; tongue present; antennae of ♂ simple, thick; thorax hairy beneath, and with a girdle of stiff hairs behind. Neuration normal, but in the hindwings the costal is approximated to the subcostal for only half the length of cell.

Type: *Mixopsis typtaria* Feld. (*Laudosia*).

**Neuropolodes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate; costa curved from base to beyond middle, then straight or even slightly inflected before apex; apex produced, blunt; hindmargin bowed, and slightly indented just below apex and above anal angle, which is distinct.

*Hindwings*: short and broad; the hindmargin nearly straight, with a small elbow in the middle; anal angle squared.

Abdomen (♀) stout and elongate; ovipositor exerted; forehead with a tuft of hairs; tongue present; antennae (♀) short, thick, simple; palpi damaged.

*Neuration*: cell more than half the length of wings. Forewings with discocellular angulated, the lower arm oblique, the upper vertical; first median nervule at three-fourths, second shortly before end, third from end of cell; lower radial from above the angulation of the discocellular, upper from the upper angle of cell; common stem of last two subcostals from the same point, arched upwards and running close to the costal; one subcostal missing; first and second subcostals out of the costal, the

second united by a bar with the fourth; all the subcostal system closely compressed and near the costa. Hindwings without radial; the costal approaching the subcostal some little distance from the base; first subcostal nervule and second median each rising just before end of cell. Scaling close and thick.

Type: *Neuropolodes sphingata* Warr.

### **Neuropolodes sphingata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: fawn-colour, dusted with black atoms, and suffused in parts with reddish; lines hardly marked, the first represented only by a dark spot beneath the median; a dark central shade passing over a black cell-spot, which is placed on the lower half of the discocellular; above the anal angle is a dark red-brown patch; fringe darker.

*Hindwings*: with a central reddish shade, and some irregular reddish clouds along the hindmargin; cell-spot white; fringe dark brown.

Face and patagia reddish brown; frontlet pale; thorax and abdomen fawn-colour. Underside pale fawn, with dark fuscous freckles; from the apex of forewings a dark brown slightly wavy internally pale-edged line runs to the inner margin of the hindwings, and is followed by a rufous shade; veins all pale; cell-spot of hindwings white.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

One ♀ from Calabar.

### **Ocoelophora** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: broad; costa strongly arched at base, then straight to apex, which is blunt and rectangular; hindmargin irregularly crenulate, the upper half vertical, the lower oblique; anal angle strongly marked.

*Hindwings*: with crenulate hindmargin, the anal angle strongly marked.

Antennae simple in both sexes: palpi porrect, weakly rostriform; tongue present; hind tibiae in ♂ slightly thickened, with four spurs. Neuration normal. Forewings in both sexes with a small oval hyaline fovea, immediately beneath the median vein at base.

Type: *Ocoelophora basipuncta* Moore. In NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE, I., p. 443, this species is given as the type of *Mimochroa*. This was an error; it should have been *angulifascia* Moore.

### **Paracomistis** gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Spilocraspeda* Warr., but with very short horizontally porrect palpi and fully pectinated antennae in the ♂; forewings with distinct fovea.

Type: *Paracomistis lignicolor* Warr.

### **Paracomistis boarmiata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: whitish, glossy, with greyish ochreous freckles and suffusion; first line blackish at one-third, sharply and minutely dentate; second line blackish, irregularly dentate and sinuous, from costa at five-sixths to inner margin just beyond middle, followed in places by an olive fuscous shade; submarginal line indistinctly pale, bordered internally by two small dark blotches opposite the cell, another at the anal angle, and a smaller one midway between them; fringe white, with black dots at the end of the veins, and black dashes at the base between them; a small blackish cell-spot.

*Hindwings*: the same, but all the markings paler, and without the first line.

Face and palpi white; head, thorax, and abdomen whitish, dusted with grey. Underside white, sparsely sprinkled with black; cell-spots black, as are the fringe-dots and basal markings; second line indicated by dots on the veins; apical region of forewings slightly suffused with grey.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♂ from Petropolis.

#### **Paracomistis lignicolor** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull wood-colour, with a reddish brown tinge, very finely dusted with darker atoms; costa brown from base to beyond middle; first line diffuse, vertical, at one-third, fuscous; exterior line at five-sixths, thin, blackish, bluntly zigzag, with white dots on the veins, followed at anal angle by a dark grey blotch containing two or three black spots; fringe concolorous, with the ends of the veins faintly indicated by darker scales; cell-spot black, small, followed by a faint reddish central shade.

*Hindwings*: the same, but at anal angle the second line is followed by simply a small black spot, and the ends of the veins in the fringe are more visibly darker.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings; face and antennae brown; frontlet white. Underside pale ochreous, dusted with black; the cell-spots black, distinct; the second line clear on both wings, the marginal space beyond it being filled up with smoky brown. The dark blotch at the anal angle of forewings is sometimes wanting.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Petropolis.

#### **Phoenicocampa** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: rather elongate; costa gently curved throughout, more strongly convex immediately before apex, which is blunt; hindmargin evenly curved; anal angle obtuse, but defined.

*Hindwings*: somewhat elongate, with hindmargin rounded, and slightly bent in middle.

Thorax and abdomen stout; palpi short, porrect; last joint thin and rostriform; antennae of ♀ well pectinated; tongue present.

*Neuration*: cell a little more than half as long as wings. Forewings: the median nervure upcurved at its extremity; first median nervule at five-sixths, second midway between first and end of cell; fifth subcostal from five-sixths, arched upwards and approximating to the stem of the middle three; first subcostal free. Hindwings with costal running close to subcostal to near the end of cell; the two subcostal nervules from top end of cell; median nervure and nervules as in forewings.

Type: *P. terinata* Feld. (*Itame*?).

Probably akin to *Metrocampa*, but distinguished by the pectinated ♀ antennae and blunter forewings.

#### **Pero** (?) **scitaria**.

*Azelina scitaria* Oberth., *El. Ent.*, vii., p. 27, Pl. iii., fig. 10.

„ *ceriata* (Morritz MS.) Wlk., xxvi., p. 1516.

*Meticulodes* „ Butler, *A. and M.*, 1881, ii., p. 31.

A single example in the British Museum from Venezuela, from the collection of Herrich Schaeffer, is labelled *A. ceriata* Mz., and was recorded by Walker, *l.c.*, as

such, but without any description; and, as far as I know, it has never been described or figured under that name. The solitary specimen is much too worn to warrant any description being made from it. It seems to come nearest to Butler's *ochracea*, and hence I place it provisionally under *Pero*. Oberthür's *scitaria* evidently is the same insect, and, his name being accompanied both by description and figure, must take the priority over *ceriata* Wlk.

***Polla ochreicosta* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: dull mouse-colour, thickly dusted with darker, the dark atoms becoming confluent towards the costa; costa itself broadly straw-colour for three-fourths; at three-fourths of costa, beneath the streak, begins an acutely angled brown line, edged externally with white, as far as the third median, and evenly curved from the subcostal angle to the inner margin at three-fourths; an oblique subapical streak, and the subcostal veins before it narrowly white; fringe reddish brown tipped with white.

*Hindwings*: with a faint dark line beyond the middle, and the space beyond it paler; fringe as in forewings; a small dark discal dot in both wings.

Abdomen, head, and thorax concolorous with wings. Underside cinereous, suffused with dull reddish ochreous, with a more distinct reddish ochreous fascia beyond the middle, edged internally with white dashes on the veins and externally denticulated; in the forewings extending more or less to the hindmargin, except at extreme apex, which is whitish.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm.

Two ♂♂ from S. Paolo.

***Polla pallidiplaga* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: dark fawn-colour, with a dark brown slightly wavy line from inner margin near base to costa just before apex; the narrow space between it and costa paler, becoming chalk-white towards the costal end, where also the brown line itself changes to white; discal dot small, black; above it on the costa is a short oblique dark brown streak; an indistinct subterminal line consisting of dark vein-spots edged with whitish.

*Hindwings*: with the oblique brown line of the forewings continued close to the base; a central line of whitish linear vein-dots, and a less distinct submarginal one; inner margin ochreous, dusted with fuscous, with a pale whitish ochreous blotch at the end of the central line of dots, and a dark zigzag marking above the anal angle at the end of the submarginal row; fringe concolorous.

Abdomen concolorous with wings; the oblique dark line of the wings is continued across its base; thorax concolorous with the paler costal space of forewings; collar, face, palpi, and antennae dark ferruginous. Underside of forewings ochreous fawn with an oblique white line from two-thirds of costa, below which it is angulated, to middle of inner margin, followed by a dark shade near that margin; a zigzag white subterminal line; veins beyond the middle line also white; hindwings with basal two-thirds (except the extreme base) white, and a zigzag white subterminal line as in forewings; discal spots black, distinct, in both wings. Underside of thorax and abdomen white; legs white, spotted with fawn.

Expanse of wings: 42 mm.

Two ♂♂ from S. Paolo.

**Polygonia variabilis** sp. nov.

Rather larger than *fortunata* Guen., yellowish ochreous or fuscous, variable in the tints of colour; distinguished at once from that species by the course of the second transverse line of the forewings, which is concave inwards at the centre instead of outwards.

**Prionia obliquilineata** Warr., *Pr. Z. S.*, 1893, p. 409.

The type-specimen, in Mr. Elwes' collection, is from the Naga Hills, a ♂. A ♀ from Humboldt Bay, in Mr. Doncaster's possession, also collected by Doherty, though minus the head, evidently belongs here. The only difference I can see is the absence of the black costal spots on the underside of both wings.

**Proteopharmacis** gen. nov.

Related to *Euclidiodes* Warr., with which it agrees in neuriation; but the forewings have a subacute apex and denticulate hindmargin, with a slight elbow in middle. Hindwings with still more strongly denticulated margin. The character of the markings is quite distinct; the two cross lines are nearest each other in the centre, while in *Euclidiodes* they are approximated on the inner margin.

Type: *Proteopharmacis valdiviata* Feld. (*Scotopteryx*?).

**Proteostrenia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, curved only just at base and before apex; apex rectangular, blunt; hindmargin very slightly indented just below apex, bulged at one-third, then obliquely curved and subcrenulate.

*Hindwings*: rounded, with hindmargin strongly crenulate.

Antennae short, in the ♂ pectinated, the pectinations fine, distinct, and nearly at right angles to the shaft; palpi porrect, short, roughly haired beneath; tongue weak; forewings of ♂ with fovea.

Type: *Proteostrenia strenioides* Butler.

A distinct genus, containing, at present, but one, very variable, species, and allied to *Artiora* Meyr.

**Pseudothalera** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa slightly and uniformly arched throughout; apex acute; hindmargin decidedly oblique, scarcely curved; inner margin somewhat convex.

*Hindwings*: quadrate, with slight angle at end of third median, straight thence to anal angle, slightly crenulate above.

Antennae of ♂ simple, lamellate; palpi porrect, horizontal, third joint minute; tongue present; legs long; hind tibiae with four spurs.

*Neuriation*: forewings, cell half as long as wing; its margins both directed inwards at seven-eighths; first median at five-eighths, second at seven-eighths, third from end of cell; first subcostal free at seven-eighths, the rest on a common stem rising just beyond the first; radials as usual. Hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal for about half the cell; first subcostal at seven-eighths; medians as in forewings; no radial; scaling fine and smooth.

Type: *P. stigmatica* Warr.



**Pseudothalera stigmatica** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale dull ochreous green, finely dusted with olive atoms; costa thickly spotted with fuscous; a small black cell-spot; an indistinct thin olive fuscous external line at seven-eighths, nearly parallel to hindmargin, and becoming plainer on the inner margin; fringe concolorous, with a dark fuscous basal line which is interrupted on the veins.

*Hindwings*: with a large round blackish cell-spot, followed by a slightly angulated central pale olive line.

Underside paler; head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Western China.

**Pseustoplaca** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa faintly curved from base to apex, which is blunt and rectangular; hindmargin bluntly elbowed above the middle, then oblique, hardly curved, to the anal angle, which is obtuse.

*Hindwings*: broad, with rectangular anal angle, and a slight elbow below apex, corresponding to that of the forewings.

Abdomen short and slender; palpi short, horizontally porrect; tongue present; antennae of ♂ shortly and finely pectinated for two-thirds of their length; legs slender; hind tibiae not thickened, with four spurs. Neuration normal. Scaling fine, thick, and velvety.

Type: *Pseustoplaca diversicolor* Warr.

**Pseustoplaca diversicolor** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: velvety olive-brown, with two lines and an apical patch paler olive; first line from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, second line from costa just before apex to inner margin at two-thirds, both very indistinct; faint traces of an irregular wavy subterminal line, which is only distinct at the anal angle, where it is followed by a paler patch; fringes pale olive below the apex of wing, then reddish, their apex white throughout.

*Hindwings*: with a black discal dash, and an ochreous, brown-freckled patch above anal angle; fringes brown, towards anal angle reddish.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; face and collar pale olive. Underside of forewings with base and inner margin broadly suffused with bluish white; a dark brown line from costa before apex, nearly parallel to hindmargin; of hindwings nearly wholly bluish white, with a largish round dark cell-spot, and a curved brown submarginal line, parallel to hindmargin, and most distinct on the veins, forming a larger spot on costa and on the first median. Underside of abdomen whitish ochreous; legs whitish, freckled with fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

Two ♂♂ from South America.

**Psilotaphria** gen. nov.

Closely related to *Eurytaphria* Warr., but characterised by the difference in the antennae of both sexes. In *Eurytaphria* they are pectinated in both, the pectinations in the ♀ being, however, as usual, shorter and finer than those in the ♂. In

*Psilotaphria* the antennae of the ♂ are very minutely serrate, and those of the ♀ simple.

Type: *Psilotaphria bisinuata* Hampson. (*Eurytaphria*).

In the *Pr. Z. S.*, 1893, pp. 409, 410, where I described *E. undilineata* and diagnosed the genus, the ♂ only really belonged to that species; the ♀ was a *Psilotaphria*.

#### **Sigmathyris** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa nearly straight for four-fifths, then strongly arched; apex much produced, blunt; hindmargin deeply excised just below apex, then bowed outward; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: with a decided elbow at end of third median, the hindmargin on either side irregularly wavy.

Forewings with a sinuous hyaline discal mark.

Type: *S. scriptipennaria* Wlk. (*Andania*).

Walker originally made the genus *Andania* for a species of the family *Epiplemidæ*, *scitosignata* (xx., p. 57), with which the present species has no affinity.

#### **Spilocraspeda** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: ample; costa nearly straight or faintly arched; apex subacute; hindmargin with a more or less decided angulation at the end of the third median, the upper arm vertical and sometimes concave, the lower oblique; anal angle well marked.

*Hindwings*: kite-shaped; both angles well expressed; hindmargin with a decided angulation at end of third median.

Palpi porrect, slightly upcurved; second joint hairy, third joint short, blunt; tongue present; antennae of ♂ flattened, bidentate, the teeth armed with short fascicles of cilia; hind tibiae thickened, with four spurs, but without any pencil of hairs.

Type: *Spilocraspeda subusta* Warr.

#### **Spilocraspeda curvilinea** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull ochreous, covered with short transverse dingy ochreous grey strigae; first line dull fuscous, at one-third, diffuse and indistinct, and hardly reaching costa; second line close to hindmargin, vertical on costa and towards inner margin, but forming a rounded sinus outwards in the middle; fringe concolorous, with a slightly darker basal line; cell-spot small, fuscous, placed in a faintly darker central shade.

*Hindwings*: the same.

Head, face, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; tips of palpi brown. Underside duller, with all the markings quite faint.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♀ from Novo Friburgo.

#### **Spilocraspeda submarginata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale ochreous, dusted with fuscous; the costa darker, and the hindmargin appearing darker from the dark fascia of the underside; lines very indistinct, rusty, as in *S. subusta*, the first at one-third, the second central, but *beyond* the cell-

spot, which is small and indistinct; the third approaching the second on the inner margin, and the fourth submarginal, but forming a dark spot opposite the cell; fringe pale ochreous, with a very faint small fuscous dot at the end of each vein.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the cell-spot larger, roundish, orange.

Head, face, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous. Underside paler ochreous, the forewings only dusted with fuscous; both cell-spots black, distinct; both wings with a broadish brown-black submarginal fascia, which touches the hindmargin only at the anal angles.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 34 mm.; ♀, 32 mm.

British Guiana.

### ***Spilocraspeda subusta* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: pale sandy ochreous, sprinkled with dark atoms; the four lines indistinctly indicated, dull rust-colour, irregularly dentate; the first at one-third, vertical; the second central, touching the cell-spot; the third at three-fourths, approaching the second on the inner margin; the subterminal, very indistinct, forms a small reddish blotch opposite the cell; cell-spot distinct, black, edged with white scales; fringe pale ochreous, with a small black dot at the base at the extremity of each vein.

*Hindwings*: with only the central and exterior lines visible, the blotch opposite the cell being hardly discernible; fringe as in forewings.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; face, palpi, and antennae brownish. Underside pale shining ochreous, dusted with black atoms along the costa and hindmargins; cell-spots large, black; a blackish basal line to the fringes; forewings with a rusty brown shade from costa before apex, vertical to the anal angle.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

Santos.

### ***Spododes* gen. nov.**

*Forewings*: ample; costa faintly curved; apex blunt; hindmargin curved, oblique.

*Hindwings*: broad, triangular; the hindmargin faintly curved, with a slight prominence in the middle; anal angle rectangular.

Antennae of ♂ simple, laminated; forehead flat; palpi porrect, the terminal joint small and thin; hind tibiae thickened slightly, with four spurs.

Type: *Spododes trilineata* Warr.

Distinguished from *Xylochea* Warr., which it otherwise resembles, by the difference between the palpi and the ♂ antennae.

### ***Spododes adumbrata* sp. nov.**

*Forewings*: dull cork-colour, very finely and smoothly dusted with darker; the three lines darker, very indistinct; first at one-third, bent below the costa, then vertical; second line hardly visible, from two-thirds of inner margin towards apex, before which it disappears; submarginal line, as in *Sp. trilineata*, forming a sinus outward in the middle, but represented only by dark vein-dots, connected by a thread-like line; a dark cell-spot.

*Hindwings*: like forewings, with only the last two lines shown.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous; face, palpi, and antennae brown. Underside pale drab, dusted with blackish, darker towards apex of forewings; submarginal line only visible as dark dots on the veins.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♂ from Petropolis.

It is hardly likely that this can be a form of *S. trilineata* Warr.

#### *Spododes sabulosa* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: sandy, with an olive tinge, finely dusted with black specks; lines represented by black vein-dots, the first preceded, the second followed, by white linear dots; in the second the dots on the lower radial and first median break the curve by being nearer the base of the wing; cell-spot black, plain; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: the same.

Thorax and abdomen sandy; face, palpi, and antennae reddish brown. Underside pale stone-colour, hardly dusted with darker; cell-spots visible; submarginal line of dots very indistinct.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♂ from Santos.

The hindmargins of both wings of this species show a faint elbow.

#### *Spododes trilineata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: cork-colour, finely dusted with fuscous atoms; costa finely brown; the three lines olive-brown; first at one-third of costa, below which it is bluntly bent, then straight and slightly oblique to inner margin at one-third: second straight, from a little before the apex to the middle of inner margin; third from close to apex, forming a wide sinus outwards in the middle to the inner margin close to the second line; cell-spot small, black; fringe concolorous, without dusting.

*Hindwings*: with the second and third lines repeated.

Thorax and abdomen concolorous with ground-colour; face, antennae, and palpi brown. Underside whitish ochreous; costa of forewings, apical region, and tips of the fringes reddish fuscous; the submarginal line alone expressed, fuscous, denticulate not corresponding exactly to the upperside.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

One ♂ from Brazil.

#### *Synnomos* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 94 (1857).

*Microgonia* H.S., *Auss. Schm.*, fig. 369.

*Apicia* Guen., *Phal.*, i., p. 86.

*Selenia* Druce, *Biol. Centr. Am. Lep. Het.*, ii., p. 56.

Type: *Synnomos firmamentaria* Guen.

♂ antennae simple, not pectinated; hind tibiae not incrassated; hindmargin of forewings angular, of hindwings denticulate.

The species *rhodaria*, represented by H.S. at fig. 348, is the first *Microgonia* figured, and must stand as type of that genus, thereby forestalling Guenée's later *Oxydia*. The next species figured by H.S. as a *Microgonia*, *polygrapharia* (fig. 369), is not congeneric with *rhodaria*, and the name cannot stand for it. Guenée's *Synnomos* in its turn will have to be employed. Of this genus Guenée recognised only one species, while he placed three others under *Apicia*; they seem, in fact, to be somewhat numerous in Central America.

**Synnomos apicistrigata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale ochreous, dusted and suffused in parts with fuscous; an indistinct basal line, enclosing a slightly darker basal patch; second line from about three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, at first curved outwards, then running oblique and parallel to the hindmargin, and marked most strongly on the veins; before it an oblique brownish costal streak, which follows the course of the discocellular vein; space between basal line and this streak paler than the rest of the wing; an ochreous, somewhat triangular-shaped shade beyond the discocellular, which becomes diffuse towards the hindmargin; traces of a dark pale-edged submarginal line; subapical region occupied by a triangular brown blotch, preceded by one or two small white spots; fringes darker.

*Hindwings*: paler, with an indistinct dark cell-spot, joined to the inner margin by a curved brown line, followed by a curved crenulate line, which towards the costa is interrupted. Underside like upper, with the markings rather plainer.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♂ from the Amazons.

**Urepione** sp. nov.

Allied to *Melinodes* H.S., but the hindmargin in both wings angulated; in the hindwings the angle forms a short tail, which, as in *Uraapteryx*, contains a dark round spot. ♂ antennae simple.

Type: *Urepione quadrilineata* Wlk. (*Hyperetis*!).

**Xylolocha** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: ample; costa gradually curved throughout, more convex just before apex, which is hardly prominent; hindmargin hardly curved and not very oblique; anal angle distinct.

*Hindwings*: broad, with rounded hindmargin, and somewhat produced anal angle.

Antennae shortly pubescent; forehead protruding below; tongue present; palpi short; stout, terminal joint obscure; hind tibiae somewhat thickened, with four spurs.

Type: *Xylolocha gabraria* Wlk. (*Azelina*).

**Zamarada pulverosa** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pinkish hyaline, finely dusted with fuscous striae, and with coarser fuscous speckles near the base and along the costa; first line indistinct; a fuscous-edged ocelloid cell-spot; second line blackish, irregularly waved and sinuous, with a small double outward indentation just below the middle; hindmarginal one-third filled up with fuscous, mixed with tawny towards the second line, and with whitish towards the anal angle; subterminal line denticulated, whitish; fringe chequered, grey and fuscous.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the discal ocellus much smaller.

Head, thorax, and abdomen greyish white. Underside hyaline white, with the cell-spots and marginal region uniform dull brown.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

Two ♀♀ from South Africa.

## SUBFAMILY PROSOPLOPHINAE.

**Rhinoligia** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: elongate, with costa sinuous; well arched from base, concave before apex; apex produced into a blunt horn; hindmargin slightly indented below apex, then strongly bowed; anal angle scarcely expressed.

*Hindwings*: with the hindmargin waved, rather irregularly rounded.

Forehead produced into a conical prominence; palpi very long, like those of *Chilo* and *Crambus*; tongue present; antennae of ♀ simple. Scaling close and fine. Markings: a single oblique line from apex of forewings to inner margin before the middle.

*Neuration*: cell a little longer than half the wing. In forewing the subcostal nervure is very strongly bent inwards at the extremity, so as to appear to form part of the discocellular; first median at three-fourths, second shortly before end of cell, third from end; radials as usual; the upper apparently from the discocellular below the top, but really from the end of cell; last subcostal (apparently) free, and the other four united, but the type is too thickly scaled to admit of certainty, without denudation. Hindwings with the costal and subcostal approximated for half the length of cell; first subcostal and second median just before end of cell; first median at three-fourths.

Type: *Rhinoligia biocellata* Fekl. (*Rhinodia* ?).

The type is a ♀, considerably damaged.

NEUE AFRIKANISCHE VOGELFORMEN IM TRING  
MUSEUM.

VON ANTON REICHENOW.

DEM freundlichen Endgegenkommen des Herrn Ernst Hartert verdanke ich die Untersuchung einer kleinen Sammlung von Vogelbälgen, welche auf der Emin Pasha Relief Expedition von Herrn W. Bonny am Aruwimi (N. Congo\*) zusammengebracht worden ist. In dieser Collection befinden sich zwei höchst auffallende neue Formen, welche eine neue Gattung repräsentieren. Eine dritte sehr ähnliche Form derselben Gattung habe ich gleichzeitig von Jaunde (Kamerun) erhalten.

**Bathmocercus** n. g. **Timeliidarum.**

Rostro medioeri, paullum decurvato; vibrissis brevibus; cauda valde gradata (rectricium numero dubio); alis brevibus, rotundatis, caudae basin superantibus, remigibus 4—7 longissimis, primo tectrices primarias multo superante, longissimorum dimidio fere aequali, tertio decimo aequali; tarsis longis, digiti medii longitudinem superantibus; pedibus extensis caudae apicem attingentibus.

Typus: *Bathmocercus rufus* Rehw. (*Ornith. Monatsberichte*, 1895, No. 6).

\* Cf. *antea*, pp. 55, 56.